

ated at Jalapa, capital of the state of Veracruz. A German pedagogue initiated this project, and an American engineer helped complete it. The project is still in the planning stage, but it is still a troublesome rock to navigate before the good ship Security Pact can reach port safely. The prevailing impression is that only extreme recklessness or folly can pre-

vent the landing of the precious cargo.

The outstanding difficulty in the points reserved for further discussion must not be underrated. There is still a conflict between the French and German views as to the eastern pact. If the French are willing to surrender their demand to guarantee these treaties between Germany and its neighbors Poland and Czechoslovakia, they ask for at least a clear recognition of the right of France to march at once to the assistance of Poland or Czechoslovakia in the event of German aggression.

They maintain that the guarantee of safety for these two countries by the League is inadequate, for the League is unable to act with sufficient promptitude to prevent Poland, for instance, being overrun by Germany. The Poles, like the French, are thinking of the Danzig corridor and Upper Silesia as the danger spots in eastern Europe, and also demand that the right of France, by virtue of the Franco-Polish alliance, to pass in case of necessity through the demilitarized zone of the Rhineland, should be recognized.

Perpetual Threat of Invasion

The Germans declare that such a one-sided right for France to strike at Germany might be interpreted to extend to any dispute that might arise, which seemed to threaten peace. Germany would thus be left open to the perpetual threat of a French invasion in its negotiations with Poland for a settlement of the difficult and delicate questions. The Germans point out that they would never be so "mad or criminal" as to attack Poland in violation of their pledge to settle all questions with Poland by peaceful means, under arbitration.

If they did so, they say, the League would set in motion all Europe against them, and give the French the right to cross the demilitarized zone, thus affording adequate protection for Poland without the necessity of France acting on its own initiative. To this, the French answer that they cannot withdraw their promise to stand by Poland when it seems by right, virtue of their alliance, but that they are willing to act in accordance with the spirit of the Covenant of the League, which presupposes combined action. In other words, France is willing that the League should have the right to call France to account if it takes action without just cause by breaking its guarantee with respect to the Rhineland frontier. Admittedly this is difficult, for it involves England, Italy and Belgium in a quarrel with France, in a matter in which they are not directly interested if it determined to proceed against Germany for Poland's sake, regardless of the League.

Confidence in Jurists

A diplomatist remarked to the Monitor correspondent that there are occasions at Locarno when fear and suspicion suddenly crop up to create situations which could never arise among reasonable men. Hypothetical dangers are impossible, he said, if the Pact of Security is devised in a reasonable spirit. It is impossible to conceive Germany running the risk of being crushed again by attacking Poland, or France attacking Germany, without good cause, with the danger of finding itself engaged in a quarrel with its best friends.

Confidence is felt here that the jurists will add a formula for a settlement of this question. France has shown good will by going half way to meet Germany and now Germany should reciprocate in making some concession to the French and Poles. There the matter stands for the moment. The last corner of this difficult business of giving a new outlook to Europe of mutual trust and confidence, which is the most important of all the work to be accomplished here, must be turned today, and the western security pact agreed to by Friday.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Dinner, Plant Engineer's Club at Boston City Club, 6:30.

Lecture, "The French Question," by Victor Braut, New England Conservatory of Music, Jordan Hall, 8:15.

Dinner, National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, annual meeting, Copley Plaza, 7:30.

Banquet, New England Traffic League, eastern claim conference, Hotel Somerset, 8:30.

Radio Show, Mechanics Building, 1 to 10:30 p. m.

Food Show, Horticultural Hall, 1 to 10 p. m.

Theater

Castle Square—Abie's Irish Rose, 8:15.

Conley—The Bad Man, 8:15.

Hollis—Glen Hunter in "Young Woodley," 8:15.

Maisie—Rose-Marie, 8.

Keith—Vaudeville, 2, 8.

New Park—The Show Girl, 8:15.

Shubert—The Student Prince, 8:15.

Tremont—Seventh Heaven, 8:15.

Photoplays

Tremont Temple—The Iron Horse, 2:15, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Meeting of Society of Harvard Dames, Phillips Brooks House, 3.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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We are now showing a complete assortment of Ladies' Coats and Wraps with Luxurious Fur Trimmings, also Imported Tailored Models in silk Brouette and wool. These fashions have been personally selected by our own Dress and Gown buyer early this fall in Paris. They are attractively priced and warrant your consideration.

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Germans Demand Alteration of Their Boundaries in East

Removal of Polish Corridor an Object They Hope to Achieve as Result of Conference

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Oct. 14.—The conference at Locarno, it is generally believed here, has reached a climax and is entering the critical stage. Difficulties are seen either in the eastern question or Germany's wishes regarding the occupation of the Rhineland, or both. Public opinion is inclined to feel that the eastern problem is the most important before the conference. While Germany does not want to change its frontiers in the west, it does demand an alteration of its boundaries in the east, and, above all, the removal of the Polish Corridor cutting off East Prussia from the rest of Germany.

These questions may not come up at the conference for decision, it is believed here, but Germany will nevertheless endeavor to formulate arbitral agreements with Poland in such a manner that the way to future regulation of this question will be kept open.

Too little is known here regarding the agreement the statesmen at Locarno appear to have reached concerning Article 16 of the League of Nations Covenant to enable the press to discuss it.

ARMISTICE POSTER PRIZE IS AWARDED

Miss Mac Bradford, Student at Museum, Wins \$100

Miss Mac Bradford of 21 Buckingham Street, Cambridge, a student at the school conducted by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, has been notified that she won the \$100 prize offered by the Armistice Day Celebration Committee for the best poster to be submitted for an advertising the peace parade in Greater Boston.

Honorable mention was given to Raymond H. Luffin of 80 Boylston Street and to Francis J. Horne of 3 Colliston Road, Brookline, both of whom are students in Boston art schools. Miss Bradford studied for two years at Radcliffe College before entering the art school, where she is taking a four-year course. The judges were Charles Hopkinson, portrait painter; Vesper George of the Vesper George Art School; David K. Niles, assistant director of the Ford Hall Forum; Miss Mary C. Crawford, author; and the Rev. George L. Paine, general chairman of the Armistice Day celebration.

In simple but effective design and coloring the artist shows two men surrounded by the occupations of peace, agriculture, the arts and industrial sciences. In the center is a woman holding aloft a child. Over them is the inscription, "Let us have peace."

LANDSCAPE SCHOOLS EXCHANGE STUDENTS

Exchange of students between the Cambridge School of Landscape Architecture and the Lowthorpe School of Landscape Architecture for work at Gronow in regard to an important step in the development of that branch of education. It is planned that the two schools shall exchange students for the period of one term in the year.

The two Lowthorpe students who will spend a term at the Cambridge school this year are Miss Anne B. Freedy and Miss Frances McCormick, while Miss Gladys Ross of the Cambridge school is now at Lowthorpe. The Lowthorpe board of directors, headed by Mrs. Stephen B. Deyol of Brookline, is working on the campaign for a \$200,000 endowment fund which was launched last spring.

MAINE WOMEN VOTERS MEET

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 14 (AP)—Miss Belle Sherwin, president of the National League of Women Voters, declared the primary law but a temporary expedient, awaiting some better plan, in her address to the Maine league in session here yesterday. She reviewed the work the league has done in behalf of the child welfare law. Mrs. Gertrude Bates of Portland was re-elected president.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Increasing cloudiness late tonight and Thursday; warmer tonight, increasing south winds. New England: Rain tonight and Thursday; warmer tonight and on the coast Thursday, increasing south to southwest gales.

Official Temperatures

(5 a. m. Standard time, 5th meridian)

Albany	34	Memphis	44
Atlantic City	58	Montreal	44
Boston	44	Nantucket	50
Buffalo	46	New Orleans	56
Calgary	34	New York	50
Charleston	50	Philadelphia	48
Chicago	56	Pittsburgh	46
Denver	56	Portland, Me.	38
Des Moines	56	Portland, O.	46
Eastport	38	San Francisco	50
Galveston	70	St. Louis	58
Hatteras	44	Seattle	48
Helena	32	Seattle	48
Jacksonville	72	Tampa	74
Los Angeles	64	Washington	54
Kansas City	56		

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 9:03 p. m.
Thursday, 9:28 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 5:36 p. m.

NEW TELEPHONE PROJECTS VOTED

Include \$1,250,000 Office for Machine-Switching in Springfield

New construction involving an expenditure of \$4,907,594 was authorized by the executive committee of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company today. Of this, \$3,334,112 is to be spent before the end of the year. Prior authorizations for 1925 expenditure have totaled \$29,009,482.

Of the amount appropriated today, \$1,470,800 will be spent in Metropolitan Boston, \$2,356,445 in the rest of Massachusetts, \$573,373 in Rhode Island, \$308,715 in Maine, \$102,324 in New Hampshire, and \$95,939 in Vermont. As usual, appropriations are made for a multitude of enterprises, small when taken singly, but necessarily aggregating large sums.

A well-informed person just returned from Locarno, where he was in close touch with Dr. Stresemann, told the Monitor correspondent today that his opinion of the conference was that on no account would negotiations be broken off without result, but that the discussion of certain items might be postponed.

JUGOSLAVS MERGE INTO TWO PARTIES

Coalition in Power to Be Met by All Opponents Combined

BELGRADE, Sept. 22 (Special Correspondence)—The coalition of Radicals and Radichists, at present in power, is steadily growing stronger. The veteran Premier, Mr. Pashitch, now at Evian-les-Bains, is interested in developments, but just as the Government is strengthening, there is also felt a strong counter-movement in the opposition for keener parliamentary action against the present régime.

Attempts are being made to concentrate the opposition parties—Democrats, Yugoslav Moslems, the Croatian Union, the Radich disidents, the Agrarians and, perhaps, even the Clericals—into a new opposition bloc. Disjointed, the opposition is powerless to effect anything. The main work in connection with concentration is being taken by the Democratic Party under Mr. Davidovitch, the former Premier.

Adherents of the latter feel that the creation of a new opposition bloc is in the interests not only of the present parties, but also of the state itself, since the small provincial parties would lose their provincial and consequently also their separatist character. Thus it would mean the complete disappearance of separatism in Yugoslavia. This is very necessary because the new political situation will bring quite a different set of political problems, unconnected with provincial interests, into Parliament.

According to its own assertions, the opposition will adopt a much more liberal and completely worked out social policy than that of the Government. The chief demand of the opposition bloc is to be the revision of the Constitution on the broadest possible basis of national autonomy. Finally, the merging of all the opposition parties into one bloc will achieve the long felt need of only two parties in Parliament which would effectively control affairs and replace one another in power according to the will of an enlightened electorate.

\$140,000 OF LIBELED BEER ENTERS RIVER

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 14 (AP)—United States Marshal Tighe finished emptying the vats of the Harvard Brewing Company of 96,000 gallons of libeled beer into the Merrimack River last night. The value of the brew is estimated at \$140,000. It was seized late this morning by Federal Agents Walter H. Sullivan in a raid with local police and several hundred barrels of it were taken to federal warehouses in Boston. These will also be destroyed, Captain Parker, New England administrator of federal prohibition enforcement, said this morning.

Many officials and employees of the Harvard Brewing Company are now under prosecution in connection with the alleged manufacture and transportation and sale of the libeled brew.

SEARCH RULING IS GIVEN

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—Federal agents operating under the Harrison narcotic act, have no right to search residences without a search warrant, except where arrests are actually made, the Supreme Court has decreed in the appeal of Thomas Agnello and others arrested in Brooklyn, N. Y.

PUBLIC GASOLINE STATION PROPOSED

Hartford Committee Makes Recommendations

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 14 (Special)—The committee appointed by Mayor Stevens to investigate the gasoline price situation reported to the Common Council last night with a series of recommendations, the chief one of which is that the city may sell gasoline direct to automobile owners whenever it appears that there is a price discrimination against Hartford. All the members of the committee signed but one.

The dissenter, A. W. Hyde, expressed the belief it would cost the city more to operate a central distributing plant and distribute the product by tank wagon or whatever method used than to buy it at the market price.

The committee's recommendation follows:

1. That the city establish a central distributing plant containing the necessary tanks for the storage and distribution of gasoline (and also, probably, fuel oil and lubricating oil) and that this plant be under the supervision of some municipal department—probably the Department of Public Buildings.
2. That all gasoline used by the various departments of the city of Hartford be secured and supplied through this central distributing plant.
3. That this central distributing plant should buy its gasoline through competitive bidding.
4. That should it at any time appear, after investigation, that there is a price discrimination against the city of Hartford, then the resources of this central plant may be opened to the public during the emergency and through the co-operation of the local chamber of commerce, automobile club or some other approved agency, the public might be supplied with gasoline at a price considered fair and reasonable.

TOWN VOTES TO HAVE MEMORIAL FOREST

FARMINGTON, Conn., Oct. 14 (Special)—The voters of this town at their annual meeting last night voted to create a town forest as a memorial to the men and women who served in the World War. Thomas Hewes, chairman of the committee which recommended the project, said that the town forest is advisable for four reasons: As a memorial to the men and women who took part in the late war; as a bird sanctuary; as a recreation ground within the next half century, and eventually for producing timber.

The committee has already obtained an option on a tract of about 150 acres and several citizens have offered to sell land in the vicinity comprising 100 acres for \$2000, although the price originally paid was \$2500. Fifteen hundred dollars was laid aside in the budget for the town forest, the balance to be raised by canvassing through the two American Legion posts, the campaign to start in the near future.

MISSOURI JUDGE OUT FOR SENATE

WARRENSBURG, Mo., Oct. 12 (Special Correspondence)—An unequivocal stand for law enforcement is announced by Judge Ewing Cockrell of Warrensburg, who has declared himself a candidate for the Democratic nomination for United States senator from Missouri.

Judge Cockrell for eight years has been judge of the circuit court, seventeenth Missouri judicial district. He is well known throughout Missouri. His father was Francis Marion Cockrell, who represented Missouri in the United States Senate for 30 years.

Industrial Greater Boston, If Not Political, Advocated

United City Would Rank Fourth and Add New Prestige, Say Advocates of Census Plan

Boston's real population for many intents and purposes should be given as 1,810,022 instead of 791,529, as reported by the United States Census Bureau. This would rank it fourth instead of eighth in relative standing in the United States, according to Mayor Curley, who outlines some advantages of a Greater Boston compilation.

While many if not all of the 40 cities and towns in the so-called Greater Boston area oppose annexation under one city government, there are many other common interests that bind these communities together, and for commercial and industrial purposes an accurate compilation of the population is desired so that the relative size of Boston may be known when it is referred to in census figures.

From the Massachusetts Census Bureau a representative of The Christian Science Monitor learned today that the real Boston, comprehended in what the Commonwealth designates as the "Metropolitan District," or "Metropolitan Boston," is made up of 14 cities and 26 towns, all grouped within a radius of about 15 miles of the State House.

Mayor Curley always has insisted that the real Boston, so far as its physical and residential population is concerned, is not known to the country and that this fact militates against Boston's industrial and commercial advancement.

Efforts Toward Merger

It will be recalled that Andrew J. Peters, just after he was inaugurated Mayor in 1918, presented a bill before the Massachusetts Legislature providing for the enactment of a Greater Boston law whereby the cities and towns he proposed to unite in one municipal government should have the right of referendum. The Legislature, through its committees on Cities and Towns and Metropolitan Affairs, gave the bill respectful attention but it failed of approval.

While Mayor Curley has repeatedly declared his belief that a unified Boston embracing the cities and towns all industrially, commercially and socially interlocked with the Boston of ancient limits, Charlestown and Hyde Park excepted—would at once take position as fourth city in the United States and be benefited politically and as a business center thereby, he has not, in his last administration, sought to press the plan before the Legislature.

Were some plan to be devised whereby the 40 municipalities, known to the state authorities as "Metropolitan Boston" and receiving from it vast sewerage and water systems because of its importance when co-ordinated, could be united in some sort of federation, this entire community of many municipalities but with a common industrial, commercial and social well-being, could receive benefit as hard to compute as to their resultant importance at this time, advocates declare.

They declare that the real Boston is three times the size and importance in which it stands today be-

CASH BASIS ADVISED FOR TOLEDO SCHOOLS

TOLEDO, Oct. 10 (Special Correspondence)—To enable the board of education to build some new schools in its program on a cash basis, and eventually save taxpayers a large amount of money, a special tax levy amounting to approximately 75 cents on each \$1000 of property is being placed before voters of Toledo at the election on Nov. 3.

W. E. Wright, president of the school board, declared the present system of borrowing money through issuance of bonds required most of the 25-year life of the average school building to pay off the debt, and in so doing, for each \$1,000,000 of school buildings, the taxpayers paid in interest and principal approximately \$1,600,000.

"PRESSING DEMAND" FOR SARDINES NOTED AT FEDERAL AUCTION

Valued at \$4.75, Sell for \$8—"Kippered Smacks," Worth \$3.40, Go for \$4

Nearly \$850 was realized at an auction of unclaimed goods held at the United States Appraiser's Stores, Northern and Atlantic Avenues, today. These goods have been in store from one to three years and the sale attracted about 100 people, including a large number of women. Bidding was lively. Most of the 100 lots that were sold went for less than the appraised value.

A young man who said he was attending his first auction sale, bid in three cases of damaged wooden twister bobbins, made in Germany, which had been abandoned by the original consignees and laid in the stores for some time. They were appraised at \$100.74 value and sold for \$2. He also bought a watch and chain for \$8.50.

A Landau, a Chelsea junk collector, bought 350 calendars printed in Chinese for 90 cents; the appraised value being \$10. These calendars have been in the local stores more than a year. A United States Army recruiting sergeant bought a combination trouser press and boot rack for \$4.75 which was appraised at \$14. A case of 48 pounds of freecrackers, valued at \$13.84, sold at \$1.50. Litho posters, weighing 236 pounds, sold at \$3.50, though valued at \$175.

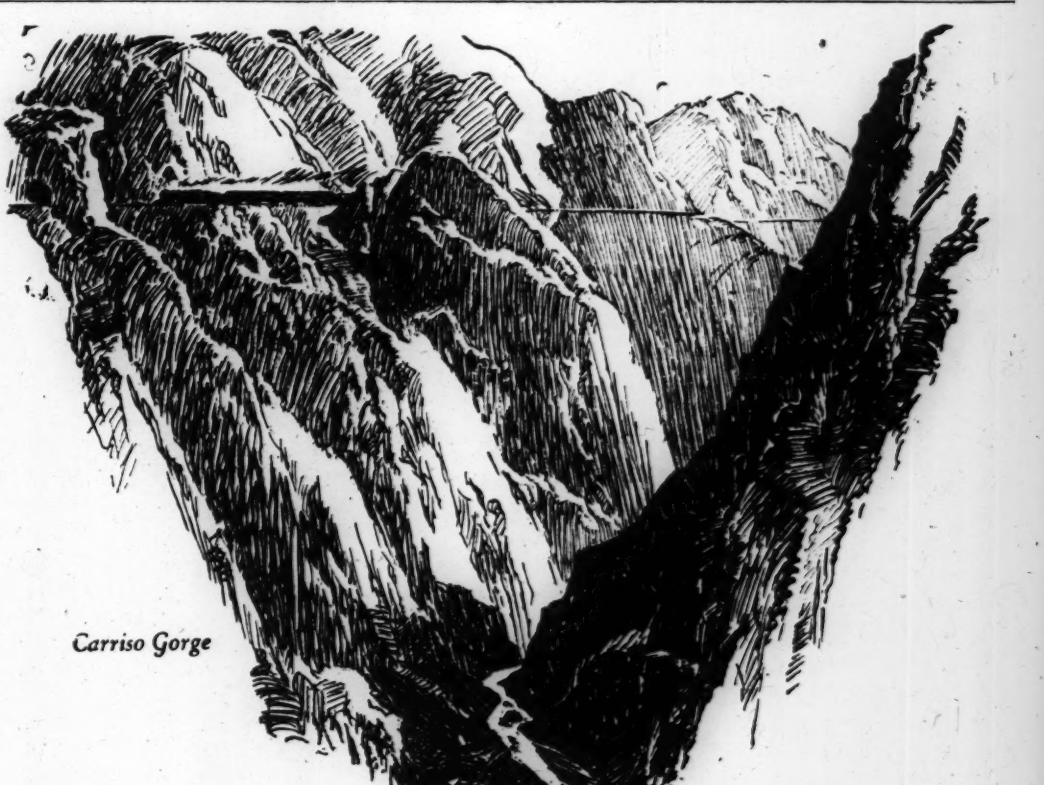
Five dollars was paid for 5 quilts, 5 pillows, 1 stepan, 2 ladles, 1 striddle, 2 braided rugs and 110 pounds of bologna, valued at \$4.75 by the Government, was in such demand that it finally sold at \$8. A case of 38 tins of "kippered smacks," worth \$3.40, finally sold at \$4.

COURT RULES AGAINST BUS LINE OPERATOR

Judge Marcus Morton in the equity motion division of the Superior Court today enjoined the Farnum Stage Lines Inc. from operating passenger busses between Boston and Worcester without first having obtained a permit from each of the municipalities through which the busses run.

The action of Judge Morton was taken upon a report as master made by Thomas F. Waldron, who found the facts after the New York Central Railroad Company had brought a bill in equity to have the Farnum Line restrained from competing with the railway company between Boston and Worcester.

From Nov. 24, 1924, to June 30, 1925, Mr. Waldron finds that the Farnum stage lines received \$59,621 for passengers between Boston and Worcester and in months of May, June and July of present year the railroad company sustained a loss of \$27,133, as compared with the same months of 1924.



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KANSAS CITY LONDON PARIS

*These stores carry children's footwear as well

BRITISH EXPERT VOICES OPTIMISM

Prof. John M. Keynes Advocates Bold Use of Country's Gold Reserve

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 14.—It is no longer true that there is world trade depression or that Great Britain's chief overseas customers, other than China, are abnormally impoverished. Great Britain's home trade is also good and some real estate in the financial policy is all that is necessary to start recovery. This is the view of no less an authority than Prof. John M. Keynes, the well-known economist. Professor Keynes developed it yesterday in an address to the Manchester branch of the Federation of British Industries, when he also advocated the bold use of Great Britain's gold reserve to provide the stimulus of cheap money locally, though he agreed that this might involve the loss of such gold even on a large scale in the early stages.

Such a policy, he claimed, would allow of British production up to capacity, of full employment and at the same time enable manufacturing costs to be reduced without lowering present wages. Indications are to be found in several directions that Professor Keynes' heartening appraisal of the Great Britain's industrial situation is not altogether unduly optimistic. It is true that the great steel, coal and shipbuilding industries are still intensely depressed. Lloyd's returns published here today show, nevertheless, that as regards shipbuilding, although the total tonnage now under construction here is the smallest since 1909, yet that on which work has been started in the past quarter is 70,000 tons more than the previous three months. In the steel industry again, the cautious restarting of a few blast furnaces has begun, and the improvement in the situation is reflected in the rise in share quotations, including those of Armstrongs, Babcocks and Wilcox and Vickers.

General unemployment figures published for the past week are thus down by 38,000, the total now stands at the enormous aggregate of 1,300,000 people out of work.

INDIA REFUSES TO AID MILL OWNERS

Cotton Excise Duty to Remain Untouched

By Special Cable
BOMBAY, Oct. 14.—The Government of India has written the Millowners' Association here declining to abolish or suspend the cotton excise duty. The reply has been received in Bombay commercial circles with acute feelings of disappointment and resentment. The Government would be persuaded to adopt a sympathetic

World News in Brief

New York (AP)—The second contingent of Chinese deportees rounded up in Chinatown raids during the recent Tong disturbances have left by rail for Seattle, Wash., whence they will be sent to the Orient.

Helsingfors (AP)—At a recent family reunion in central Finland there assembled 1000 descendants of the family, whose records date back to 1412. A number of those present came from distant countries, including the United States and Canada. A remarkable feature of the large gathering was that approximately 70 per cent were peasants, as were their progenitors.

Washington (AP)—All bids recently received by the fleet corporation for the sale of Hog Island have been rejected by the shipping board. The offers were described either as inadequate or as not meeting requirements of the advertisement. Much of the equipment which was on the island at the end of the war has been sold, and it now is regarded as primarily of importance as a shipping terminal.

Kiel, Ger. (AP)—A dispatch received by the Kiel Observatory from the astronomical observatory at Khar'kov, Russia, reports the discovery of a new comet by the Russian astronomer, Kharabashoff, in the constellation of Pegasus southeast of the star Pegasus Theta. The comet and its tail are visible through low-power lenses.

New York (AP)—As a tribute to his work in the cause of international good will, a dinner will be given by Charles E. Hughes, formerly Secretary of State, at the Hotel Astor on Nov. 10 by a committee of 50 prominent men, headed by Irving T. Bush. More than 1000 invitations have been issued.

Madrid (AP)—Spain has put the ban on the preaching by school teachers of anti-social and anti-patriotic doctrines inside or outside classrooms. The Official Gazette publishes a Government order to this effect. The order was inspired by similar action on the part of the French Government, although it is said that there have been few cases of propaganda work discovered in Spain.

St. Louis (AP)—The diversified and world-wide program of the American Red Cross and its subsidiary, the Junior Red Cross, was the principal subject discussed at the organization's fifth annual convention in session here.

New York (AP)—The clipper ship Benjamin F. Packard is unloading her last cargo here, but before she passes forever from the seas the members of the Neptune Association, many of them old sailors, will honor her as one of the last of her fleet.

Tokyo (AP)—During the conscript examination, the authorities discovered that more than 20 per cent of the young men examined for the army were unable to write their own names. Consequently the Department of Education has decided to establish a system of circulating classes for the illiterate youth of the Empire.

Ames, Ia. (AP)—The possibility of using wind as a source of farm power is being experimented with by the agricultural engineering faculty at Iowa State College.

INCREASE IN DRY WORK FORECAST

State W. C. T. U. Head Says Selection of Mr. Andrews Marks a New Era

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Oct. 14 (Special)—The selection of Lincoln C. Andrews to take charge of prohibition enforcement marks a new era in prohibition and the first sincere effort of the Federal Government to make prohibition effective, said Mrs. Alice G. Ropes, president of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union, at the opening of the fifty-second annual convention of the organization in the South Congregational Church. Dr. Gifford Gordon of Melbourne, Aust., last night termed prohibition "miraculous" before an audience of nearly 500 delegates and visitors in the First Church of Christ.

Both speakers took advantage of the opportunity to condemn the attitude of the "wet" newspapers, Mrs. Ropes saying that in reporting the Federal Council of Churches investigation into prohibition, headlines were deceptive in many instances and matter was left out of the bodies of articles that changed the tone altogether.

"Prohibition is miraculous because of the results it has attained in the face of tremendous opposition," said Dr. Gordon, "particularly that of the newspapers, who have never given prohibition a chance, inasmuch as the majority have fought and ridiculed it from the start."

"I feel that if the newspapers had been fair," continued the lecturer, "they would have said to their millions of readers: 'The Eighteenth Amendment is now a part of the organic law of our country. It was written there exactly as provided in our Constitution, but in order to test its constitutionality it was afterward submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States, and it was declared to be perfectly constitutional. Therefore, as honest American citizens, we are duty bound to honor, respect, and revere constitutional authority.'"

"With regard to the repeated statements that liberalization of the Volstead Act will settle the prohibition problem," he said, "I am strongly of the opinion that there is no other solution to the present prohibition problem than a rigid enforcement of the Volstead law and an unwavering loyalty and allegiance to the Constitution of the United States."

Mrs. Ropes said: "In the matter of the report of the Federal Council of Churches, it should be considered as those of hundreds of representatives that this document does not carry the weight of signed statements sentative men contained in the compilation of the Manufacturer's Record of Baltimore."

"There are many wonderful benefits of prohibition already apparent," she said, "and in the matter of enforcement, nobody really expected it could be brought about absolutely in a year or a decade. It took two generations to wipe out the slave traffic and there is no reason to be discouraged in the fight to stamp out this still greater and more complex problem."

Capt. George A. Parker, district prohibition administrator for New England, will address the delegates tonight on the subject: "How the Public May Co-operate."



MRS. ALICE G. ROPES
President of Massachusetts W. C. T. U.

APPALACHIAN PARK MEETING ARRANGED

Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee in Plan

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 12 (Special Correspondence)—A meeting is scheduled to be held in Washington, D. C., to perfect a national organization for the Southern Appalachian National Park campaign. This committee will work under a charter and will receive donations in money or lands to use in establishing the Shenandoah Park in Virginia, and the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in North Carolina and Tennessee.

The five men named for this national committee are W. A. Welch, New York, superintendent of the interstate parks of New York and New Jersey, and a member of the Southern Appalachian National Park Commission; Col. D. C. Chapman, Nashville, Tenn., vice-president of the Great Smoky Mountains Conservation Society for the State of Tennessee; and Mark Squires, Lenoir, chairman of the North Carolina Park Commission; Dr. J. H. Smith, Petersburg, Va., and Col. B. H. Benchoff, Woodstock, Va.

The outlook for both parks is much brighter now than it has been at any time, according to Mr. Squires, who has just returned from a joint meeting of the North Carolina and Tennessee advocates at Knoxville.

NEW ZEALAND IMPORTS OKANAGAN ONIONS

VERNON, B. C., Oct. 5 (Special Correspondence)—Exports of Okanagan Valley onions to New Zealand this season are limited only by the amount of steamship refrigerator space available, according to the officials of the Associated Growers.

Upward of 1000 tons have already been shipped, and as much more could be sold to New Zealand importers if there were more liner space.

Importers will not take the risk of shipments on freight boats. There has been overproduction of onions in British Columbia this year, and prices are low as compared with 1924.

VIEWS ON CHINA GETTING CLOSER

Divergency Between Downing Street and Washington Not as Wide as Imagined

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 14.—Considerable misgivings are aroused here by a report from Washington that the United States intends to reserve the right to pursue a lone hand in the forthcoming Chinese customs conference if it is unable to persuade the other countries to unreservedly accept the American viewpoint.

The Times has a long editorial on the subject, in which it points out that united action by the western powers and Japan has been the axiom of Great Britain's policy since the days of the Washington conference, and in pursuit of this policy Great Britain has even given up the Anglo-Japanese alliance, which had been productive of much benefit in previous years.

Diplomatic circles also declare that a policy would be a reversal of the policy devised at Washington in 1922, but they stress the fact that the report from Washington comes from an unofficial source, and they have no information which would lead them to suppose the proposal has official support. It is nevertheless recognized that there is a strong body of public opinion in the United States which is bringing pressure to bear on the Administration to take separate action, if the other countries do not accept the whole United States program.

But it is felt that if the treaty powers do not have a common program, it will result in the confusion in China becoming even worse than it is today.

As far as The Christian Science Monitor representative is able to discern, however, no attempt has yet been made to formulate a common program, although it would appear that the views of Downing Street and the State Department at Washington on what it is practicable to offer China are less divergent than is sometimes imagined.

Men Encouraged to Take Household Arts Course

EUGENE, Ore., Oct. 9 (Special Correspondence)—The school of household arts is no longer to be regarded as a strictly feminine institution, declares Miss Lillian Tingle, head of this department at the University of Oregon. "We now encourage men to come to our department and a great many take advantage of the courses offered."

It is now possible for men to take a full year course in household arts in such subjects as food selection for managers of fraternities, camp cookery, elementary food economics, and household management. The camp cookery class was very popular with the men, and the interest shown in this led to the establishment of the other courses now offered.

RULING ON FLORIDA TRUST
Dill & Company, stock brokers at 148 State Street, acted in accordance with law in the sale of securities of Florida Commercial Development

INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION CLOSES SESSION AT OTTAWA

Discussion Takes Place on the Rights of National Minorities—Protection by Great Powers Urged

OTTAWA, Oct. 14 (Special)—After adjourning from Washington to Ottawa and devoting one day to a discussion on the rights of national minorities, the twenty-third conference of the Interparliamentary Union brought its business to a close. About a dozen delegates took part in the discussion, interpreters giving a digest of the speeches for the principal groups. Although a great majority of the members were in favor of the wording of the resolution, Czechoslovakia and Rumania abstained from voting. Dr. Jaroslav Brabec, of the former country, declaring that, while they had granted equality of rights to all minorities they had always insisted upon complete loyalty in return.

Benjamin Riley, England, drew attention to the 400,000 refugees that had been driven from Macedonia during recent years, and emphatically insisted that it was the duty of the great powers that had imposed peace upon the world to protect such minorities from suffering because of it.

After referring to the existence of mixed populations comprising majorities and minorities of race, language or religion, which were apt to create difficult and intricate problems throughout Europe, the resolution urged the forming of paritative commissions composed of an equal number of representatives from both sides, "with the task of suggesting just solutions of the questions under dispute with a view to appealing conflicts."

It also urged that all contested questions relating to the interpretation and the application of minority treaties should be referred by the Council of the League of Nations to the International Court of Justice.

A second resolution, calling for more drastic curtailment of the use and abuse of dangerous drugs, was laid over for a year on a motion of Sir Robert Horne, who argued that the short time left at the disposal of the delegates was insufficient to do the subject justice and obtain a satisfactory conclusion.

Dr. Brabec opposed the motion saying the subject was of particular interest to the United States representative, who he would like to hear speak.

N. A. Belcourt, Senator, the chairman, advised the meeting of their good fortune in having the president of the League of Nations, Raoul Dandurand of Canada, with them. "All Canada," said Mr. Dandurand to the delegates, "is thankful that you came and sat here among us." The invitation, he said, had been given as far back as 1908, by the Prime Minister, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, seconded by Sir Robert Borden, then Opposition leader, who was now sitting beside him. The delegates left today for Montreal and Quebec.

NO ENTHUSIASM FOR SOVIET TREATY

Germans Show Little Satisfaction Over Agreement

By Special Cable
BERLIN, Oct. 14.—Little satisfaction is felt here over the signing of the German-Russian commercial treaty. The Germans complain that two years of negotiation and the strongest German arguments failed to shake the Soviet Government's control over foreign trade in its country. This monopoly, it is said here, introduces an unstable element into Russia's foreign trade.

The treaty, however, will prevent them in future from annulling agreements made, just because they fail to profit by them. Germans will be permitted to work in Russia and be placed on the same footing as Russian workmen, but German skilled workmen and foremen will not be compelled to join the Soviet Russian labor unions.

The treaty protects the Germans against being deported, against compulsory work, and against military requisitions. On the other hand, German property will not be exempt from confiscation, but the authorities promise to be as lenient as possible, which one Conservative paper regards as an insult.

That the Germans shall enjoy the same rights before Soviet Russian courts as the Russians themselves also failed to create enthusiasm here. The treaty expires in two years.

DAKOTA TEACHERS DENOUNCE RODEOS

ABERDEEN, S. D., Oct. 7 (Special Correspondence)—The holding of rodeos was denounced in resolutions adopted by the South Dakota Parent-Teachers' Association at its annual convention, because "they exalt cruelty and create a false standard of amusement, and, above all, they exert an unwholesome influence over thousands of children."

The reading and circulation of magazines which tend to destroy "the ideal of our youth" also was denounced in the resolutions, which set forth that the circulation of such magazines rapidly is increasing.

TALE TO BE REPRESENTED

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 14 (AP)—Yale University will be represented at the semi-centennial anniversary of the founding of Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tenn., from Oct. 15 to 18 by Dr. James Rowland Angell and Milton C. Winternitz, dean of the Yale School of Medicine. President Angell will give an address on Friday, which will be anniversary day, and also present the official university greetings to Vanderbilt.

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IOWA FARMERS DEMAND ACTION

Bureau Insists Republican Party Has Shirked Midwest Duty

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 7 (Special Correspondence)—Iowa farmers, acting through the Farm Bureau Federation with its 100,000 members, are critical of the agricultural program of the administration at Washington. M. L. Bowman, State Senator, sent a telegram to President Coolidge while in Omaha, asking that he take time to investigate agricultural conditions while in the west. The telegram gave particulars as to alleged weak points in the administration's attitude toward the farming industry and called attention to the wording of the Republican national platform.

Charles E. Hearst, president of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, and chairman of the legislative committee of the national organization, held a conference with Albert B. Cummins (R.), Senator from Iowa, before his departure for Washington a few days ago at request of President Coolidge. In this interview the promises of both the Iowa and National Republican platforms touching the need of legislation favorable to an agricultural uplift in the United States, were forcibly presented, with the suggestion that Mr. Cummins and Dr. William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, be furnished copies that they might give heed to their mandates.

In reference to the conference with Mr. Cummins, Mr. Hearst says that a wrong impression has been given the public.

"Senator Cummins was informed specifically we were determined on the point that the Republican Party keep its pledges to the farmers of the middle west," said Mr. Hearst. "The Republican Party said it would leave no stone unturned to give agriculture the help it needs. We insist that the Republican Party keep its promise. All it has done thus far is to give its Secretary Jardine. The party leaders have failed to act upon our request for an export corporation, which is designed to place agriculture squarely under our Nation's protective system."

"They have failed to pay heed to the middle west," said Mr. Hearst. "The question searching study and consideration and is much more competent to offer plans for the real solution of this problem than those who are financially concerned with the opposite angle to it."

TRADE COMMISSIONER TO ADDRESS CHAMBER

Opening the fall series of assembly luncheons of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, W. E. Humphrey, the federal trade commissioner, will address members of that organization

ENGLAND'S NEED DECLARED FIVE YEARS' PROHIBITION

General Economic Condition Calls for Drastic Action, Say Officials—Point to Dry Law Lesson

Special from Monitor Bureau WASHINGTON, Oct. 14—What Great Britain needs to recover from the serious situation of her industries and the general weakening of her economic structure is five years of prohibition, according to official opinion expressed here, following reports which officials regard as indicating a very serious condition in British industry and economic life, evidenced among other things by the increasing excess of imports over exports.

That the waste and evil represented by the liquor trade of England, and which is an underlying factor in the situation recently developed, should be dealt with summarily if Great Britain is to experience the necessary moral regeneration to relieve her of present difficulties, is an opinion held in high official circles. Discussion of the situation in Great Britain brought to light the official opinion that that country must take cognizance of the national waste represented by the liquor trade if it is to win back to stability and the economic balance which is so seriously unsettled. It is pointed out that the experience of the United States has proven beyond a doubt the economic advantage of prohibition, and that it would profit Great Britain to take unto itself the lesson taught by the republic across the sea. Not only economic strength, but a moral regeneration, without which the present situation cannot permanently improve, would result.

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tomorrow noon on "The Federal Trade Commission" in the main dining room of the Chamber. Considerable interest is being shown in this luncheon-talk, as Mr. Humphrey has indicated that he would say something about "what constitutes restraint of trade," the commission as an aid to business" and "some words about the Sherman Anti-Trust Law."

ADJUSTMENT POLICY OF ROADS DISCUSSED

Freight Claim Conference Draws Traffic Men

Sessions of the Joint Freight Claim Conference of the New England Traffic League and the Eastern Claim Conference, which opened at the Copley-Plaza Hotel today, were devoted to meetings of representatives of the railroad and the utilities commissions, which opened here today. Railroad consolidations, rate determination, power development, regulation of motor buses, and proper division of authority over public utilities between the federal and state governments are on the agenda for discussion and it is probable that recommendations for Congressional action on a number of these subjects will be drafted before the closing sessions on Friday.

The convention has brought together 200 state officials, who with government experts are discussing various phases of improvement and regulation of transportation and other public utilities. Among the prominent speakers representing the government are Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce; Clyde B. Aitchison, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and O. C. Merrill, Secretary of the Federal Power Commission.

The session today opened with an address of welcome to the delegates by Col. J. Franklin Bell, engineer, commissioner of the District of Columbia and chairman of the District Public Utilities Commission. In reply Dwight N. Lewis, chairman of the Board of Railroad Commissioners of Iowa, dwelt upon the need of greater authority by the states, without interference by the Federal Government, and a plea for a return to the ideals of our constitutional forefathers. He suggested that states be permitted to exercise their sovereign authority in jurisdiction over public utilities within their borders without interference by the Government, when such jurisdiction does not encroach on national sovereignty.

Opposition to compulsory railroad consolidation and a plea for revision of present methods of rate-making based on valuation were the outstanding points in the opening address of the president of the association, William B. Alney of Pennsylvania. Mr. Alney emphasized the growing power of a state regulatory bodies.

"I am pleased to note the swing of public sentiment is such that it appreciates that state regulatory bodies are closer to the hearts and the lives of the citizens of any state community than is possible to be attained by far-off overburdened and centrally located federal agencies," he said. "Increasing responsibility for the public welfare is falling upon the shoulders of public service commissioners, than which no other body of men has been invested with a greater extent of wide-reaching power."

The outstanding point in Mr. Alney's address was his discussion of the need for a revision of rate determination methods his criticism of present lack of uniformity in concept and meaning of the economic terms employed in valuation of roads and public utilities.

CRITICISMS VALUATION METHODS
"Somewhere along the line a clearing house for the standardization of economic terms is required, and particularly before such economic terms, such as 'original cost,' 'going concern value,' and 'going value' are corrected and frozen into legal terms by judicial decision," he declared. He suggested that this subject be dealt with by committees appointed from the Public Utilities Association and the American Bar Association.

"Valuation," Mr. Alney declared, "is not an essential prerequisite of rate determination." This subject of valuation, which touches closely upon the activities of the Interstate Commerce Commission, is one of the liveliest subjects

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PUBLIC UTILITIES OFFICIALS OF 47 STATES IN CONVENTION

Railroad Consolidations, Rate Determinations, Power Development and Motorbus Regulations Among Subjects for Discussion

Special from Monitor Bureau WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—Subjects touching the life of the average citizen at many points are being discussed by public utilities officials from 47 states, assembled here for the thirty-seventh annual convention of the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners, which opened here today. Railroad consolidations, rate determination, power development, regulation of motor buses, and proper division of authority over public utilities between the federal and state governments are on the agenda for discussion and it is probable that recommendations for Congressional action on a number of these subjects will be drafted before the closing sessions on Friday.

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following which reports of officers were read and addresses made by H. E. Boynton, on the taxation of savings banks; Mrs. Allan P. Stevens, on school savings; and James G. Goulet, on farm insurance in Maine. A banquet at the Penobscot Valley Country Club with Walter G. Danforth as toastmaster was the evening feature, with Governor Brewster as the principal speaker, followed by John G. Smith, bank commissioner, and Augustus O. Thomas, commissioner of education.

R. S. BAUER WINS IN LYNN PRIMARIES

Mayor Quinn Is Renominated in Cambridge

Ralph S. Bauer led in the non-partisan elimination primaries held in Lynn yesterday among 13 candidates. The candidate to receive the next highest number of votes, and hence Mr. Bauer's contestant in the Lynn election of next month is John W. Phelan, an attorney. Mr. Bauer is a merchant and former president of the Lynn Chamber of Commerce. The Lynn majority contest in detail resulted as follows: Nathan K. Atkins, 42; Ralph S. Bauer, 363; John P. Carroll, 652; Mrs. Della Clifford, 173; Elmer L. Elliott, 1893; Thomas Hogan, 17; Alfred W. Ingalls, 415; Francis R. Lawler, 265; Frank W. Osborne, 2420; John W. Phelan, 3051; James E. Rich, 1005; John R. Wallace, 1431; John E. Wilson, 860.

In Cambridge Mayor Edward W. Quinn received the highest number of votes in that city's elimination contest. He will be opposed by Ralph W. Robart, at present a member of the Cambridge City Council.

In Somerville, where a party primary was held, Leon M. Conwell, former state representative, received the Republican nomination for Mayor, while John J. Murphy, Democrat, was unopposed in his party.

Metropolitan Theater Opening Exercises

Governors of all the New England states, together with members of their staffs, have been invited to attend the pre-opening night of the Metropolitan Theater, Friday. Invitations have already been accepted by Governor Fuller of Massachusetts and Governor Pothier of Rhode Island, also in attendance will be Mayor Curley of Boston and Mayor Quinn of Cambridge, together with members of the city councils and the state Legislatures. Governor Fuller is to speak briefly.

Among the guests will be included the men in charge of the construction of the theater, which seats 5000, professional people, representatives of large business concerns, hotel managers, members of the faculties of the various schools and colleges throughout the State, newspaper men, executives in the motion picture world, local theater managers, representatives of clubs in Greater Boston, officers of societies, prominent churchmen, and executives of Famous Players-Lasky Corporation and their motion picture stars who are presently engaged in making pictures in the east.

The doors of the Metropolitan will be opened to the public Saturday morning at 10:45.

WOOLEN MILL REOPENED
SOUTH WINDHAM, Me., Oct. 14 (AP)—The woolen mill of the Windham Manufacturing Company, which shut down on Sept. 1, was reopened yesterday. Work is being started up gradually. When running to capacity the mill employs about 350.

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Boston Museum of Fine Arts Names New Staff Members

Vicomte Simon de Vaulchier to Assist in Administration Work and Mrs. Mary Parkman Sayward in the Department of Instruction

Announcement is made by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts of the appointment to the museum staff of Vicomte Simon de Vaulchier, who gained his "Diplome de fin d'Etudes Supérieures" at the Sorbonne, and of Mrs. Mary Parkman Sayward, who studied at Miss Wheelock's school in Providence and at the Museum School.

Vicomte de Vaulchier will assist in administration and departmental work. He was born in France, educated at Eton College, England, studied in universities in France and Germany and subsequently helped his uncle, the Marquis de Biron, in making and cataloging his well-known collection. The Vicomte was decorated with the French Croix de Guerre and the British Military Cross and since 1923 has made his home in the United States, where he intends to become a naturalized American citizen.

Promotes Study of Art
Mrs. Sayward has taught drawing in public and private schools and her experience in connection with the Wayland Women's Club and the Wayland Arts and Crafts Society will help the department of instruction at the museum in its effort to meet the needs of organized groups of women desirous of studying art.

The method of applying canvases to plastered surfaces, rather than to fresco painting direct on plaster is the same used by Puvion de Chavannes and Mr. Sargent himself at the Boston Public Library.

In the memorial exhibition of Sargent's work to be unveiled Nov. 3 with appropriate ceremonies, there will be included the 13 new mural paintings and six reliefs, a large collection of oil portraits and a varied series of water colors. An illustrated catalogue of the 90 or more oils and some 80 water colors, with a foreword by J. Templeton Coolidge will be issued, together with a pamphlet containing a brief history of the new murals, with a description and interpretation of the 13 paintings and six reliefs.

The paintings arrived at the museum carefully rolled on long wooden rollers. The first process was to unwind them and temporarily fix them on huge stretchers made to fit each painting. In order that the backs of the canvases might be well trepoofed and otherwise treated, in this condition the paintings were also photographed. Next their surfaces were protected by tissue paper, they were re-rolled on the rollers in order that they might be carried safely through the network of iron structure up to the staging beneath the vault.

An interesting process which was to be applied to the barrel vaulting, the next process was to unroll them one by one and place them face down on semi-circular cardboard-covered templates or stretchers made to fit the arched spaces on the ceiling. Each was then carefully sized and treated with adhesive material ready for application. This it was necessary to do on a lower staging in order to give room for the workmen.

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Records Taken FROM THE BOWDOIN

Commander MacMillan Visiting Sister for Ten Days

WISCARRET, Me., Oct. 14 (AP)—The schooner Bowdoin was to be taken to Southport today. Jacob Gayer, the color photographer, and Lieut. Benjamin H. Rigg, magnetic and tidal observer, of the MacMillan Arctic expedition, removed the photographs and valuable material and records which they collected. Four kyaks, or Eskimo boats, brought back by members of the expedition, also were taken off here.

Lieut. Commander Donald B. MacMillan, who is spending his first few days on shore with his sister, Mrs. W. C. Fogg, at Freeport, last night was the guest at the quarterly meeting of the Wiscasset Fire Society, composed of 40 citizens and property holders.

Commander MacMillan will first tell his detailed story of the summer's work in the Arctic before the National Geographic Society at Washington on Oct. 31. The society sponsored his expedition.

Peary at Charleston
The U. S. S. Peary, supply ship to Donald B. MacMillan's schooner Bowdoin on his recent Arctic exploration, which sailed from Wiscasset, Me., last evening, arrived at the Charleston Navy Yard at 9:15 this morning to discharge the cargo equipment that was carried on the expedition. The Peary will lay at the navy yard awaiting instructions from the Navy Department for further movements.

REMARKS OF FINANCIAL MIRROR
LONDON, Oct. 14—President Rhoads of the International Chamber of Commerce, is on route for New York on a financial mission.

AMERICAN WELDING SOCIETY TO MEET

The annual fall meeting of the American Welding Society is to be held at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from Oct. 21 to 23. Twenty-four nationally known manufacturers of welding equipment have reserved spaces where they display their products.

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NEW ENGLAND EMPLOYMENT SITUATION IS MUCH IMPROVED

Monthly Survey of the Federal Service Indicates Increased Activity, Especially in the Shoe and Jewelry Industries

By the Associated Press
Marked improvement in the employment situation in New England was reported last night in the monthly survey of the federal employment service. This was particularly noticeable in the shoe and jewelry industries. Building trades continue active. The report by states follows:

Maine—While part-time operations continue in the textile and machine industries in some parts of the State, reports from other sections indicate an improvement, with a substantial reduction in the number unemployed. Railroad repair shops continue on a five-day week basis. Shortage of female workers in the shoe industry reported in one section of the State. Iron works operating part time, but the resultant surplus of labor is absorbed in other lines. Farm labor supply throughout the entire State ample for all demands.

Increased Activity
New Hampshire—There was a slight improvement in the industrial situation in certain sections of the State during the month of September. While part-time operations are still in effect in the textile, shoe, and granite industries in some parts of the State, reports from other districts indicate increased activity in these lines. The needle, brush, and hosiery plants continue to operate overtime. Railroad repair shops are running on a four-day basis. Building throughout the whole State is very active and provides work for hundreds of men, with most localities able to supply the demand. Decreased demand for farm help is reported.

Vermont—There has been a decided improvement in industrial employment conditions in many parts of the State. While textile and granite industries in some centers are still on part-time schedules, in other sections full-time operations have been resumed and the number of unemployed substantially reduced. Farm labor supply adequate for all demands. Activity in the building industry consists principally of private residences, with plenty of craftsmen available.

Massachusetts—The outstanding feature of the month in this State was the marked improvement in the shoe and allied lines in the large shoe centers of the State, the majority of the factories have resumed full-time operations and a shortage of a certain class of workers has been increased and the number unemployed correspondingly reduced. Metal trades throughout the State generally active, with a shortage of certain skilled workers noted. Decided improvement reported in the jewelry industry, with a very optimistic feeling prevalent for increased business. Extensive building projects in practically all sections furnish employment for thousands of craftsmen, with most localities able to meet the demand.

Improvement in Boston Area
Boston Industrial District—Industrial conditions in this district showed continued improvement during the past 30 days. In many parts of the district plants have resumed full-time operations, this applying especially to the shoe industry. In Lynn, one of the largest shoe centers in the district, conditions in the shoe industry are reported as practically normal, and with the exception of a slight surplus of unskilled labor resident help is well employed.

There was a lull in the granite industry in Quincy during the month. Activities in the shipyard continue at a fair pace, employing from 3000 to 4000 hands. In Malden, while the rubber industry is running on a five-day week basis, resident labor generally is well employed.

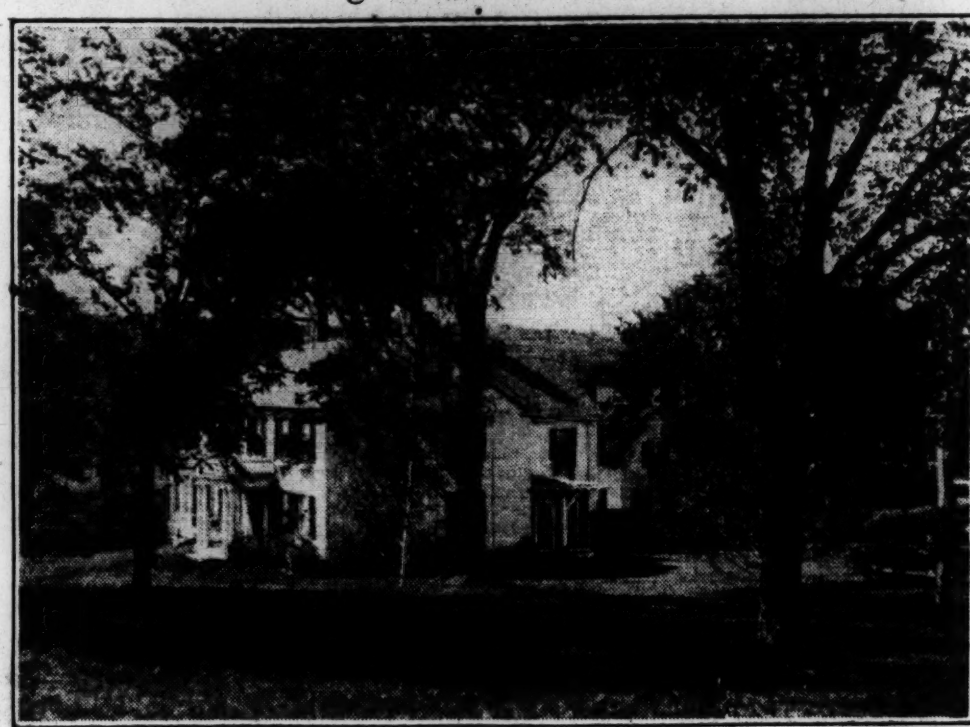
The surplus of shoe workers that existed in Chelsea in August was absorbed in other lines and the labor supply and demand is well balanced. A surplus of workers exists in the shoe industry at Braintree due to part-time operations in effect in some of the factories and one factory being closed. One rubber flooring factory in Braintree is running on an overtime basis for an indefinite period. In Waltham there was an improvement in the employment situation, part of the surplus watch-factory workers being absorbed in other lines. Building throughout the entire district provides employment for large numbers of craftsmen.

Rhode Island—There was a marked improvement in the industrial situation during the past 30 days. While the textile, jewelry and machine industries in some sections are still operating part time, there was a noticeable upward trend in these industries as compared with the previous month. Silk and braiding mills are operating on overtime schedules and will continue indefinitely. Building projects throughout the State furnish employment for several hundred craftsmen, with most localities able to meet the demand. Less call for farm help reported during September.

Connecticut—Industrial employment conditions throughout the State showed a decided improvement during September. Practically all plants are running full time and there is very little unemployment. Shortage of certain skilled workers reported in the metal trades. Hat industry in some sections working to full capacity with overtime prevalent in certain departments.

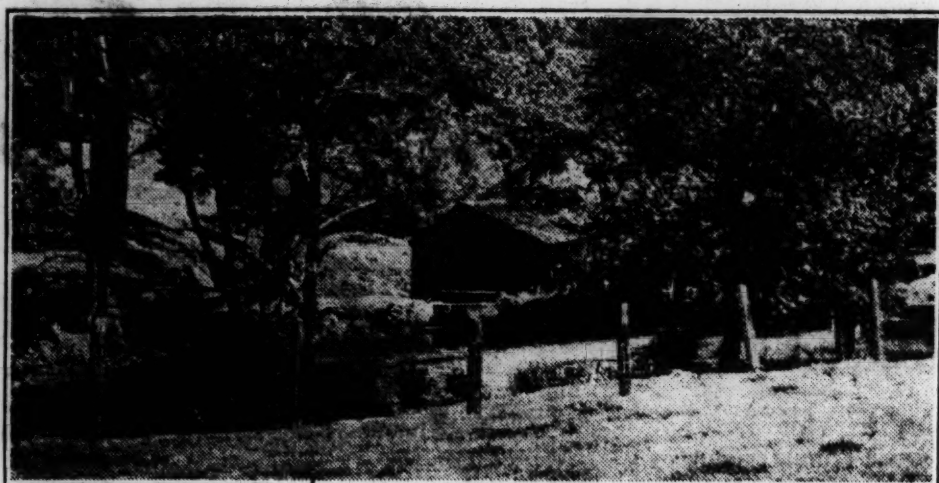
FIVE MAINE SCHOONERS SOLD
PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 14 (AP)—The sale of five Maine schooners by the Lawrence Shipping Company of Portland to Joseph Young of Hollywood-by-the-Sea, Florida, was announced here yesterday. The schooners, all with a capacity of about 700,000 feet of lumber, are the Tolina, Esther K., Jere G. Shaw, Azum and R. R. Gavin.

Erected 127 Years Ago, Clark Homestead Is Well Preserved



Example of Colonial Architecture Which, With Its Treasury of Antiques and Adjacent Gristmill, Was Greatly Admired by Henry Ford.

A Little Old Grist Mill Henry Ford Couldn't Buy



Structure at Atkinson Depot, N. H., Containing Grinding Wheels and Other Mechanism, Which the Owner Refused to Sell to the Automobile Manufacturer.

Eighteenth Century Gristmill Still Has Grinding Wheels Intact

Mechanism Denied Henry Ford by Owner of Clark Homestead at Atkinson Depot, N. H., Reveals Building Methods of Early Colonial Days

ATKINSON DEPOT, N. H., Oct. 14 (Special)—Located in one of New England's natural beauty spots, on the banks of the stream that flows in the rear of the Clark Homestead in this town, is an old gristmill, said to be the oldest in the eastern part of the country, which came into prominence recently through a visit of Henry Ford during the latter part of September. Mr. Ford expressed intense admiration not only for the mill and its equipment but also for the Clark homestead itself, which contains many rare antiques.

Mrs. Albert C. Barrows owns and occupies the Clark homestead, and while she graciously welcomed the visit of Mr. Ford to her estate and was pleased to know that he evinced such a deep interest in her possessions, she made it clear at the outset of the meeting that she would not part with the mill or anything connected with it or the old homestead.

Eighteenth Century Product
Mr. Ford's visit primarily was for the purpose of inspecting the mill and the machinery it contained, desiring to procure parts of it for the old stone mill that is being constructed by him at Sudbury, Mass. The old mill is a product of the eighteenth century and is highly prized by its owner, and its old associations and historic traditions are too highly valued to tempt her to sell.

Mr. Ford was accompanied on his visit by Manager Boyer of Wayside Inn and William Taylor, archaeologist for Mr. Ford. Mr. Taylor is well known in this section, not only as an expert on antiques, but from his brief residence in Haverhill, Mass., several years ago, when he restored the old Garrison House, one of the historical places of the city. Mr. Taylor personally represents Mr. Ford in the assembling of his collections.

The Clark family in the old days were clothiers and the original mill was a woolen mill. Later it was changed to a gristmill. It is located on the bank of the stream known as Clark's Brook and is a wooden structure of two floors to the left of the dam. The lower floor shelters the mechanism and the upper floor, on the level with the dam, contains the old flat stones and bins. Originally the grain was ground by placing it between two flat stones and rubbing one over the other by hand, but the mill under water power replaced this process with grinding wheels under rotary motion.

Grinding Wheels Intact
The mill structure reveals its age through the action of the waters throughout the years, but the mechanism, the immense grinding wheels and wooden cogs, is intact and in a fine state of preservation. Characteristics of the building methods of the eighteenth century are shown in the hand-hewn wooden beams, 14 inches square, and held in place by stout wooden pegs.

Water still flows through the sluiceway of the dam and under the mill and but little imagination is necessary to carry the visitor back to the old days and visualize the purpose for which the mill was used. Mr. Ford, after his inspection of the mill, expressed the opinion that it was as old as any in New England and possibly might exceed all others in point of age.

An interesting feature of the homestead and mill is the fact that the house is located three miles north of the Merrimack River on the state line between Massachusetts and New Hampshire, part of the dwelling being in one state and part in the other. The old mill is entirely in Massachusetts.

The location of the house on the state line carries an interesting story. Nathaniel Haven Clark, father of Mrs. Elizabeth Clark Barrows, the present owner, was a prominent New Hampshire politician, serving as State Senator and member of the Governor's council under Gov. Charles Sawyer. At the opening of his political career, believing that the location of his home partly in one state and partly in another might be a stumblingblock to his political ambitions, he secured a permit from the state government to claim sole residence in New Hampshire, thereby benefiting from all the privileges of citizenship in that State.

Architecture Uncertain
The architecture of the early homestead is uncertain, but the present homestead was erected in 1798 by Nathaniel Clark, remaining in the family continuously since that time and now owned by Mrs. Barrows, who is one of the great-granddaughters. The house is substantially the same as when erected; porches added show modern influence.

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Tuxedo and Trousers, \$75
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ences, but it is essentially a typical New England farm homestead. Many of the rooms are furnished exclusively with rare antiques replete with historic interest and importance.

Mr. Ford inspected the homestead and expressed surprise and delight at what he saw, complimenting Mrs. Barrows on her fine collection and the excellent arrangement of the articles. Among the articles which brought special commendation from Mr. Ford was the old kitchen cabinet or sideboard in the kitchen, conspicuous with its "H" hinges and broad shelves. It was estimated to be the most valuable piece in the house.

The Dutch room with its yellow floor and green walls was particularly appreciated by the visitors. This room is furnished with Windsor chairs and many old pieces. Upon the table and shelves are many old latten pieces, pewter and old silver, the rarity of which was verified by Mr. Ford.

Mr. Ford desired particularly to possess the old wheel in the grist mill, but Mrs. Barrows' unqualified statement that money could not induce her to part with any of her valued possessions precluded such a possibility. The homestead and mill make a delightful picture. Large sloping lawns flank the homestead on all sides and a pasture in the rear graduates down to the brink of the picturesque brook.

STEAM RAILROADS HELD BASIC FACTOR

B. & M. Head Sees Specialty Services for Other Units

Steam railroads must continue as the basic factor in the New England transportation system, although they should be amplified by co-ordinated motorbus and truck service, James H. Hustis, president of the Boston & Maine Railroad, said, in an address before the New England Traffic Club at the Copley-Plaza Hotel last night.

"In the final adjustment of transportation to these new elements we shall probably have an assignment of specialties in a broader scope of service," Mr. Hustis explained. "The railroad must continue to be the mainstay of the system, with electric, gas-electric, Diesel oil-electric or direct-drive gasoline units functioning with steam locomotives."

"There must be developed a plan of highway transportation co-ordinate with the rail service, in which motorbuses and motor trucks will operate within economic limits to extend present rail lines, to operate as substitutes for some rail service, or as supplements to rail service on other lines."

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SUPPORT FOR NEW ENGLAND PLEDGED BY ADVERTISING MEN

Convention at Springfield Closes With Banquet at Which Dr. Tehyi Hsieh Says That the United States Immigration Law Is Not Offensive

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 14 (Special)—Probably the most valuable message of the New England District, Advertising Clubs of the World, convention, brought forcefully and repeatedly to the delegates, was the need of a sectional spirit whereby New England can maintain her high place in national life. New England's virtues were extolled, her fame set high, and her ethics and honesty set up as models, and the convention pledged its support to the New England conference and also pledged itself to support New England at every opportunity.

At the closing banquet and meeting in the Hotel Kimball last night Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, managing director of the Chinese Trade and Labor Bureau of Boston, declared that "America's immigration laws are not offensive, nor even aggressive; they are defensive." Dr. Hsieh, who represented China at the Institute of Politics in Williamstown last summer, pictured a bright future for his native land, following in the path of America.

Speaking of John W. Weeks, former Secretary of War, Dr. Hsieh said: "His retirement is international rather than national and he will not soon be forgotten." Dr. Hsieh also praised the work and character of President Coolidge, whose example, he said, was followed by the world, and whose close friendship for China has endeared him to all Chinese.

He stressed the importance of advertising, in business as well as in national and international affairs. He said: "The opportunities in China are limitless, and the advertising is vastly important. America's greatest progress has been through advertising, which is a great force."

Maj.-Gen. John Charteris, head of the British military intelligence on Sir Douglas Haig's staff, told of the powerful influence of the intelligence department on politics and governmental action, and the tremendous force exerted by the press and periodicals of the world.

The banquet brought to a close one of the most successful of the district's conventions, a program crowded with information for the members and dominated by a spirit of New England faith, paraphrasing the slogan adopted at the afternoon session, "Make Yourself Worthy of New England."

John W. Longacker of the Hartford Publicity Club was elected district chairman, and John Cline of New Haven was chosen secretary and treasurer. No convention city was chosen, but the decision was left with the executive committee. For the first time in the history of the organization, a women's club won the prize for the best attendance record. The Women's Publicity Club of Providence was awarded the cup donated by the Kimball Hotel, the records being computed in consideration of distance, membership and percentage present.

"AWKWARD SQUAD" AT YALE SMALLER

Freshmen Improve in Spelling and Grammar

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 14 (AP)—Yale's "awkward squad" is growing smaller. This class is composed of freshmen in the English department who are not familiar enough with spelling, grammar and punctuation to handle college work.

Prof. George H. Nettleton, chairman of the English department, attributes the decline in the size of this group to the improved entrance examination standards and the increasingly higher scholastic average of each entering class.

More than twice as many Yale seniors are majoring in English this year than at any previous time, according to figures reported to the university by Professor Nettleton. Students desiring to work for honors in English have become so numerous that the English department has had to require a minimum scholastic average of 85 of all prospective honor students.

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What Am I Buying In Florida Property Values?

When you come right down to values, only a few hard, cold facts are worthy of consideration. The major portion of any great project lies in capable and dependable management.

The development and improvements in Villa Rica at Boca Raton are under the direct and active supervision of George W. Harvey, known to Boston and New England as one of the largest contractors in the construction field. Associated with Mr. Harvey in the building of this new city are men of ability and of unquestionable integrity.

The admirable location of Villa Rica is a second fact that makes for basic fundamental values. Villa Rica is practically a second Palm Beach. It is right on the ocean, just twenty miles south of Palm Beach. The property lies directly on the Ocean Boulevard and the Dixie Highway, the two direct roads of travel to Miami.

Villa Rica is in the very center of activity on Florida's East Coast, the richest, most popular, and fastest growing section of the State. It is within 48 hours of 75% of the wealth and property of the United States. Its climate is second to none in the world. The immense back-country, with over 22,000,000 acres capable of cultivation, is tremendously rich in natural resources.

Millions Are Being Expended On Improvements

To this great work of improvement and development Mr. Harvey personally is devoting his entire time. Several hundred thousand dollars have already been spent, and the work of improvement is progressing rapidly.

Villa Rica, we believe, is definitely on its way to be the Queen City of Florida's East Coast. This mammoth improvement program includes the taking over of the Dixie Highway and the making of it into a ninety-foot boulevard directly through Villa Rica. Other improvements now well under way include a water and electric plant, a Spanish type Florida East Coast Railway station, a \$500,000 hotel, an Administration and Post Office Building.

With its distinctive Mediterranean style of architecture and its delightful surroundings, Villa Rica will be a city of homes amid an environment of beauty and contentment.

We believe there is no more attractive investment opportunity in the United States today than Florida East Coast property lying directly on the ocean.

Let us tell you more about this great development. In our offices are capable representatives who have been to Florida, and who can intelligently answer your questions.

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FARMS FOR AUSTRALIAN IDLE SAID TO BE AMPLY AVAILABLE

Sir James Elder, Commissioner to United States, in Boston for Address, Points Out Means to Overcome Unemployment

"Australia need have no unemployment," declared Sir James Elder, Commissioner for the Commonwealth in the United States, who is in Boston to address the National Association of Woolen Manufacturers, and the English-Speaking Union, in an interview. "The 5 per cent of its population now idle could have smiling farms, even in the coastal regions, if they cared to turn their efforts to the soil. There are 150,000 to 250,000 square miles of coastal areas available for farms, and only 12,000 square miles so far have been settled."

Sir James will deliver an address over the radio tonight from Station WEEI on "Australia Today."

"In the interior there are vast tracts of fertile land, and it is to the cultivation of these that the state governments are devoting their attention. Loans are made to county councils with which to make improvements in districts opened for colonization. Post offices are established, schools, churches, cinemas, means of transportation and everything that will make such places attractive. Colonies of immigrants are formed from the different countries in England, Scotland and Ireland, so that there may be a nearer approach to home conditions."

People Demand Comforts

"The difficulty in colonizing the interior is found in the demand for the comforts afforded by the cities. But the Federal Government, in co-operation with the states, is doing its best to overcome this difficulty. And while labor in general opposes immigration, thereby increasing the task of settling districts in the interior, there is likely to be a large influx as soon as the imperial loan scheme is put into operation, a plan by which the British Government will advance loans to settlers without interest the first few years, and later at a low rate of interest. For this purpose \$22,000,000 has been set aside."

The End of Summer

By ALBERT F. GILMORE

Birds, as while they come and go, When to wait and when to sow, Cuckoo calling from the hill, Swallow humming in the sky, Starlings trooping in the hedge, Mark the seasons, map our year, As they show and disappear.

IN THESE words Matthew Arnold displayed his keen observation of the habits of the birds. For he saw in the golfs and comings of these feathered companions of man sure signs to mark the change of seasons. The lover of flowers finds no difficulty in determining what o'clock it is on the season's dial by the state of his favorites. No more difficult does the observer of bird life find it to determine the time of year by the appearance and habits of his mobile friends.

We are again spending a brief holiday at the end of summer in our little valley in Maine. The contrast between the bird life in the valley as we found it in June and as we find it now is very marked. The numbers now are not less, nor are the varieties diminished, but they have changed. The merry bobolink which so enlivened the whole countryside with his joyous notes is gone. Not one is left. By the end of August they gathered in troops, their numbers augmented by the youngsters of the season's broods, and began their long journey to the southward, a journey which by the advent of winter will land them among the sylvas of faraway Brazil. Now, in mid-September, as red birds, and robins, and the cedar waxwings or cherrys, infesting the swamps of Delaware and Maryland, fair game for an army of hunters. A few weeks later they will be transformed into rice birds as they visit the rice fields of the Carolinas, and their little bodies, heavy with fat, will become the choice tidbit of many a southern epicure. Clothed in their suits of rusty brown, divested of every trace of their summer gaudy of dress and song, they journey along, their ranks constantly depleted both by the guns of hunters and the assaults of their many natural enemies.

The balance of nature seems to be maintained in this way, but many lovers of these minstrels of the spring—who that has fallen under the spell of the bobolink, not thus included?—wish that bobolinks would greatly increase in numbers, occupying many more of our northern meadows than they now do. It seems that their numbers are diminishing and many meadows formerly furnished nesting grounds for these May migrants know them no more. Apparently they are giving way before the insistent onslaughts of their enemies.

The swallows also have departed, and not a redwing is seen about the brook-mouth. The meadow larks, too, were not in evidence when we first came, but after a heavy rain, they returned in flocks and now from the

"Three states have accepted the proposal—Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia. New South Wales has not yet come in, nor has South Australia, where, at present the attitude appears to be one of indifference toward the project. As soon as New South Wales joins in the scheme, there will be a big development of land, land that awaits only the husbandman and plow, rich land, not desert tracts, in which, as Vilhjalmur Stefansson expressed it—after touring all the way across from north to south—the traveler never loses sight of a tree. Sand and rock there are, but a tableland, suitable for cultivation, extends for miles. Where there is little rain, dry farming is adopted. By this method the top soil is turned over and over, loosened up, and thus, contrary to the popular notion, the moisture is conserved, and good crops are obtained."

Diversified Manufactures

"But while pastoral pursuits and agriculture engage a large share of the attention of the Commonwealth, the importance of manufactures should not be overlooked. The latest available figures as to the value of production in Australia show that manufactures totaled \$122,000,000, pastoral (cattle, sheep, wool, etc.) \$104,493,000, and agricultural \$81,125,000. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the importance of the iron, steel, lead, gold, silver and other mineral productions, as the facts regarding them are well known."

Sir James paid tribute to the tolerance he found in America. People, he said, were willing to listen to all points of view, and he found the tendency toward constructive, rather than destructive, criticism. He believed the recent visit of the American fleet to Australian waters would strengthen the relations between the two countries, and he declared his people could not do too much for the visitors, who have behaved admirably and won the hearts of his countrymen.

too, are plentiful. The myrtles are most numerous and the summer warblers, black and white, and others, from the north drop in for food and shelter. Every now and again some young bird pours a fountain of song, reminiscent of spring, but lacking much in feeling and finish. The kingbird and beebe have gone along, the lessening insect supply being the signal for their departure. Goldfinches, too, are daily visitors. They have donned their gay clothes and now are as soberly clad as the sparrows.

The woods about us here are now very silent. A tramp of several hours today gave little reward in glimpses of bird life. A solitary hermit thrush, shy and uneasy, silently gazed at us, and took wing. The whirr of grouse wings startled us but once, and chickadees called only at intervals. Extreme drought for several weeks has dried up the streams and springs, leaving the earth, even in the woods, hard and unresponsive to the foot. The wild asters are putting forth their whirled blossoms and the goldenrod is in its glory along the river bank. The cardinal still waves its red banner and the blue spike of the pickerel weed lifts at the water's edge. The lowering of the water in the Neziacot has left a wide fringe of shore now overgrown with reeds, rushes, wild grasses and flowers. Here the cardinal has greatly multiplied.

The blue heron still rises on heavy wing as we approach the cove mouth, for the supply of frogs is not lessened. Black ducks are dropping into the gully here and there, and the red-shouldered hawk utters his challenging cry as he swings high above the forest. The graceful marsh hawk skims the fields and meadows searching for its ration of rats and other rodents. His white rump shows distinctly in the twilight, his favorite hunting hour. This is a peculiarly silent bird. If it has a cry, I do not know it, although it has been familiar with me since boyhood.

The season is not without its interest to the student of nature, but its charm is unlike that of the springtime. It is the season of completion, when much of the promise of spring is fulfilled.

TRACTS SOUGHT FOR BIRD HAVEN

Upper Mississippi River Lands Listed for Fish and Game Refuge

MCGREGOR, Ia., Oct. 10 (Special Correspondence).—To help start purchases of lands for the great Mississippi River Wild Life and Fish Refuge authorized by Congress, Dr. E. W. Nelson, chief of the Biological Survey, recently visited upper river cities, making his headquarters at Winona, and working with William T. Cox, the newly-appointed superintendent of the refuge.

The congressional act authorized the ultimate appropriation of \$1,500,000 to purchase bottom lands along the Mississippi River between Wabasha, Minn., and Rock Island, Ill. Last spring Congress appropriated \$375,000 of this amount, which is now available. Such purchases, however, are limited by law to an average price of \$5 an acre.

Owing to this restriction, Dr. Nelson, said, the Biological Survey wishes at once to collect information of tracts within the Refuge which owners are willing to sell at low prices. Friendly interest and active co-operation of people along the Upper Mississippi is particularly hoped for, Dr. Nelson added, as such interest will accelerate the establishment and development of the project.

The refuge when completely established will be the largest in the United States, Dr. Nelson said, the sides providing a haven for the fish and wild fowl the Refuge will bring back the valuable fur-bearing animals, he believes. Musk rat and mink are certain to increase under protection and preservation of their natural habitat, he explained. There is a chance also, he thinks, that the beaver once plentiful in the upper valley, may be restored to it.

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SUGGEST HEARING ON PUBLIC MONIES FOR VACCINE TESTS

Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York Invited to Explain Its Continued Authorization of Serum Expenditures

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—A suggestion that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment call a hearing on the subject of the use of public funds for the promotion of experimental tests and vaccines and serums is contained in a letter just sent to the board by the Citizens' Medical Reference Bureau, with headquarters at No. 228 West Forty-seventh Street.

This letter raises the question with the board of whether it "wishes to be placed in the embarrassing position of authorizing the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars of public funds, additional to those already expended, for experimental medical tests which later will be generally recognized as ineffective and harmful." The letter follows:

"Already many thousands of dollars have been expended by the department of health for the promotion of the Schick test and toxin-antitoxin. This procedure has been represented by the department of health as a sure protection against diphtheria."

"However, the strongest claim that one of the leading manufacturers of toxin-antitoxin can make, as shown by advertisements in medical journals, is that 'immunity still persists in over 90 per cent of children immunized six years ago.' As there are approximately 12,137,578 persons in the United States each year who do not acquire diphtheria, against an estimated expectancy of 127,085, it will be seen that if every man, woman and child in the United States submitted to the Schick test and toxin-antitoxin, where positive, there could be 12,137,578 cases of diphtheria and its complications, as against the 127,085 cases of diphtheria per year in the United States."

CHICAGO MAYOR GETS NEW DRY LAW POWER

Can Close Soft Drink Places Violating Statute

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—William E. Dever, Mayor, can now permanently close soft-drink parlors and cabarets, where liquor violations are observed, after the city council has passed the licenses and lower courts have no right to interfere "unless the Mayor abuses his discretion."

Writs of mandamus, by which courts here have recently ordered reinstatement of some licenses that had been revoked after liquor violation evidence was presented by police, no longer will be issued, if judges of the Circuit and Superior Courts observe these decisions.

The two cases are the first of 50 that have been appealed by Frank Busch, corporation counsel. Motions will be entered in the lower courts to dismiss the original orders, allowing writs for licenses. It was stated by an assistant corporation counsel.

More than 100 cases where owners of saloons and cabarets are seeking to reopen, after the Mayor had closed them, are pending. It was revealed at the office of the chief of police. The court decisions were received with gratification at police headquarters, from which there has been consistently directed for two years a constant drive to eliminate the cheating soft drink parlors and cabaret. Effective work has been accomplished as evidenced by the large number put out of operation by police.

"The decisions will be a great help in keeping down sale and use of illicit liquor," said Morgan A. Collins, chief of police, "and it will serve as a warning that when a place is closed it must stay out of business."

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"The Schick test is now being recognized as so unreliable that the Director of the Bureau of Communicable Diseases of the California State Board of Health recommends that it should be 'abandoned absolutely,' not only in private, but also in public health practice. He contends that the Schick test is subject to errors in its application which more than offset the value of the information derived from its use. The difference between one series of injections of toxin-antitoxin as he proposes and the Schick test combined with the use of toxin-antitoxin is mainly that in the former the method would be generally recognized as guesswork, whereas with the latter method it is just as much guesswork, but it has the appearance of being more reliable."

"We further direct your attention to the fact that experiments have been carried on in the public schools of this city with the so-called 'Dick test' for scarlet fever. These tests were made a year ago notwithstanding the statement of the Journal of the Michigan State Medical Society in its current number that 'the Dick toxin for permanently immunizing individuals against scarlet fever or diphtheria is not a scientific achievement in the realm of research, as the dosage has not yet been established.'"

"If your board should be desirous of calling a hearing on the subject of the use of public funds for the promotion of experimental tests and vaccines and serums, the bureau will see that a representative is present at the time set. The reason for not appearing at the public hearings when items in the budget are considered is that this work is merged with other activities in such a manner that it would be necessary to secure from the department of health a statement of what it contemplates expending for such purposes."

LABOR-CAPITAL PEACE INVOKED

Social Service Board of Church Council Schedules Conferences

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 14 (Special).—The bringing about of "constructive co-operation between Capital and Labor" without infringement upon the rights of either is a major aim of the Social Service Commission of the Federal Council of Churches, according to speakers at the autumn meeting of the commission. The commission discussed important questions affecting the social relations, including proposals to eliminate or materially better county jails, support of the child labor amendment and remedies for unemployment.

A series of community conferences at various points are planned to bring about more effective joining of effort to solve common problems. These conferences, to be attended by citizens from all classes, will be held, among other places, in Chicago, Milwaukee, Erie, Omaha, Richmond and South Bend. The session was presided over by Bishop Francis J. McConnell of Pittsburgh chairman of the commission.

"The interests of Capital and Labor are mutual and there should be no conflict," the Rev. Dr. Worth N. of New York City, executive of the commission, said. "Sides must be fully recognized, and if we are to avoid class warfare, if we are to avoid class warfare."

"In industry, you cannot meet

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competition by lowering living standards. Employers who take that position and cut wages, make a mistake. There should be a determined effort to maintain wages and thereby maintain living standards. Workers should be paid as much as the profit on their labor will stand and not as little as they will accept."

The commission's formal statement, in part, said:

"There must be an intimate organized relationship between employer and employee," the statement reads in part. "This is not to be obtained by benevolence, but only by calling the employer to a reciprocal service. The great hope of the future lies in constructive co-operation along practical lines of industrial progress, rather than in the mere mitigation of the results of conflict. Industry has the right to look to the churches for the creation and encouragement of the co-operation."

Relative to the jail question, Dr. Tippy asserted that the churches as a whole are neglecting those in jail. There are more than 300,000 county jails in the country, he said, and in these and in other jails the churches should do religious and social service work, reconstructing inmates, particularly first offenders. Deploping the county jail system, Dr. Tippy declared they are under inexperienced political management of elected sheriffs, are not properly built, are unsanitary and often are without proper separation of men and women prisoners.

GRAND FALLS POWER TO BE DEVELOPED

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 10 (Special Correspondence).—Development of the Grand Falls water power in New Brunswick, reputed to be the largest water power in eastern Canada, east of Niagara, will be proceeded with, according to a statement of the provincial premier in St. John. The late Veniot Government had given contracts on the eve of the election for the construction of the first unit, the cost involving several million dollars.

These contracts were held up by the new government immediately they assumed office, in order to have a further inquiry made into the merits of the scheme. It is the largest industrial undertaking which the province has yet experienced. It is situated above Fredericton, on the St. John River, much of the head waters of which are in the State of Maine.

417 BIRD SPECIES IN CANADA.
VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 8 (Special Correspondence).—R. A. Cummings, a student of bird life, addressing the Horticultural Association stated there now are 417 species of birds in this province as compared with 330 20 years ago. Pheasants as ducks, Mr. Cummings said, are beneficial to farmers because of the large quantities of weed seed they consume. He described the English sparrow and the Japanese starling as the most destructive of all birds.

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NEW RECORD SET BY TINY BIPLANE

Dayton Flier Attains Altitude of 10,000 Feet in Mitchell Field Test

MITCHELL FIELD, N. Y., Oct. 14 (AP)—Three Dayton (O.) pilots in the closing day of the races again won the "flier" aircraft contest, duplicating their Monday performances in an identical event. Jerry V. Dack taking first in the tiny biplane built by Prof. C. H. Post, and winning the Dayton Daily News trophy.

Clyde Emerick was second in his motorcycle motor propelled monoplane at 64.80, and E. Dornoy was third in another monoplane with a similar engine at 52.85. Later Mr. Dack took the Powell bi-plane up for an altitude record of 10,000 feet.

Lieut. E. E. Harmon, attached to the office of the Chief of the Army Air Service in Washington, flew a Huff Daland XLII with an 800 horsepower motor to victory in the Detroit News race. His average speed was 113.91 miles an hour.

Kept Lead Throughout

Lieutenant Harmon was ahead throughout, and besides attaining the high average line he made the maximum lap time of 121.01 miles an hour in his first lap. After completing his 10 laps, Captain Bourne of the Marine Corps at Quantico, Va., was forced to land on a golf course near Mitchell Field.

Second place was won by Lieut. C. S. Schlitt of Hampton Roads, Va., in a navy Douglas DT-4 of 48.7 horsepower, whose average speed was 118.15 miles. Lieut. K. B. Wolfe of McCook Field, was third at 113.5 miles an hour in an epiclytic C-1 Douglas with a 400-horsepower motor.

The fourth place winning craft was a Martin bomber equipped with two motors capable of 200 horsepower. It was piloted by Lieut. J. D. Barker, of Aberdeen, Md., at a speed of 112.47. This was the airplane which won the same race last year.

NOVA SCOTIA BERRIES SENT TO NEW ENGLAND

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 12 (Special Correspondence).—Over 500,000 boxes of blueberries, worth \$200,000, were shipped from Nova Scotia, principally to the New England states, last year. It is only being realized now what an important factor the crop of such berries growing wild on thousands of acres of otherwise barren and useless land in this

Province has become, and what the possibilities of such a crop are if properly developed.

The Federal Government's Department of Agriculture has taken steps to aid in this development, and the most significant and important step has been the experiments in cultivating the berry. The shrub now under experiment should produce a berry that is three-quarters of an inch in diameter, so it is stated by the botanists in charge of the work.

ETHNOLOGIST PLANS MADAGASCAR QUEST

Field Museum Curator Hopes To Trace Malaysian Culture

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—In quest of the origins of races inhabiting the Island of Madagascar, off the east coast of Africa, a two-year expedition will be started in this week by Dr. Ralph Linton, curator of ethnology at Field Museum of Natural History.

Dr. Linton will live among descendants of the Fatimite Caliphs who were driven out of Arabia and Egypt in the eighth century. It is announced, and will also attempt to prove by an exploration of the island that it retains many of the oldest features of Malaysian culture.

"People of Madagascar have long furnished a fascinating mystery for ethnologists and archaeologists," states the museum announcement. "They are of mixed cultures, with three main elements, which are subdivided into 15 or more tribes, which in turn are again divided into smaller groups. There are evidences of a pygmy stock in the groups."

During his two-year stay, the curator will explore the entire island, living with the various tribes and making observations of their culture, ceremonials, and domestic life. The fact that many of these Madagascar groups also treasure relics and mementoes of their ancestors may be of aid in the study, he believes.

Dr. Linton will sail from New York and go first to London. He will pass two weeks in England, making plans and research, visiting museums where material from Madagascar is on exhibit. Three weeks will also be passed in France in similar work. Then he will sail from Marseilles in December.

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RETURN OF SHIP LINE IS SOUGHT

Court Hears Plea of New Haven—Trolley and Bus Lines Included

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—After submitting 11 years to a decree of dissolution under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad today appeared in Federal Court here in an effort to reassume ownership of trolley and bus lines in Connecticut and the Long Island Sound steamship lines from which it was divorced in 1914. Hearings on the railroad's petition were begun before Judge Francis A. Winslow.

The 1914 order involved virtually all the trolley lines in Connecticut, totaling 776 miles. A trolley line and a motorbus line serving western Massachusetts, owned by the Berkshire Street Railway Company, are also involved, as well as certain trolley lines in Westchester County, New York, and Fairfield County, Connecticut, notably the New York & Stamford Railway Company.

The petition sought to show that under the changed conditions now prevailing that there was no danger of destroying competition in transportation. It was further urged that the bus lines in Connecticut and elsewhere should be operated and owned by the railway serving the district.

Moorefield Storey of Boston, and John J. Dixon of New York, appeared for the railroad; Alexander E. Royce and William D. Whitney, special assistants to the United States attorney, represented the Government.

E. G. Buckland, vice-president of the New Haven, the first witness, made a detailed exposition of the road's grounds for seeking a modification of the decree.

WORLD GOOD WILL AIDED AT WELLESLEY

Student Interchange Brings Mutual Understanding

WELLESLEY, Mass., Oct. 14 (Special)—With a number of new students from other countries registering yearly, Wellesley College is contributing to the mutual understanding between the nations by this interchange of students. Among these undergraduates enrolled at Wellesley this year are Miss Maria Loria Montenegro of Costa Rica, Miss

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Maudie E. Roberts, Ottawa, Can.
Douglas Roberts, Ottawa, Can.
May A. Atkinson, Brooklyn, N. Y.
R. Irene Gardner, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. Ella B. Borden, Goldsboro, N. C.
Mrs. Lillian Churchill, Alberton, Mont.
Mrs. H. B. Wells, Cambridge, Mass.
Mrs. Grace C. Kennedy, Lancaster, Pa.
Miss Mary G. H. Scott, Denver, Colo.
Miss Abigail C. Scott, Denver, Colo.
G. C. Hall, Laurens, S. C.
Mrs. Frank W. Post, Columbia, Mo.
Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Newman, New York City.
Mrs. Laura E. Kelley, Boston.
Mrs. Roland M. Hollock, Fort Amador, C. Z.
Mrs. Marjory Hill Griffith, Denver, Colo.
Miss Isabel Griffith, Denver, Colo.
Miss Hester A. Thomas, Buffalo, N. Y.
E. H. Decker, Harboursville, Ky.
Mrs. Louise S. MacGregor, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Miriam Morrison, New York City.
Mrs. A. G. Helwig, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. E. J. Cross, Syracuse, N. Y.
Irene B. Little, Oklahoma, Ia.
Mrs. C. P. Reed, Rutland, Vt.
Mrs. J. L. Donovan, North Weymouth, Mass.
Mrs. F. E. Sawin, Allston, Mass.
Mrs. E. E. Tucker, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Mary S. Thomas, Lawrence, Kan.

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Calendars with Pencil Holders \$2.25 to \$4.98
Ink Wells \$6.50 to \$21.00
Rolled Blotters \$1.49
Pencil Holders with Erasers \$1.59
Telephone Pads with Pencils \$1.49

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Paper Cutters \$1.55 to \$2.98
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Calendars \$2.25 to \$7.98
Stationery Holders \$2.49 to \$4.98
Rolled Blotters \$1.25 to \$1.98
Card Holders \$3.25
Pen Trays \$1.59
Pencil Holders \$1.49

Loeser's Gift Shop, Fourth Floor

HAMPTON OPENS ITS CELEBRATION

With Eight Other Places Originally in Area, Town Observes Anniversary

HAMPTON, N. H., Oct. 14 (Special)—Hampton and eight other towns originally in an area of nearly 100 square miles which was first granted to a party of colonists, are observing today the 287th anniversary of the landing of the Rev. Steven Bachiler and his fellow colonists to begin the

with floats and marchers in costume depicting many of the town's most important events. Then came the dedication of the newly constructed park on the old meeting house green on which was constructed the "rat meeting house of the town, the old parsonage, the first academy and from time to time other churches and buildings.

Close by also was the first landing place, for the original settlers came here by water and for many years thereafter lack of suitable roads made river and sea the highways.

A second, third and fourth meeting house arose on the site of the first and vanished, leaving no mark. On the site of the first was Hampton Academy, destroyed after about

Hampton, N. H., Has Replica of Its First Meeting House



Structure Just Completed Almost on Site of the First Church and Adjacent to the Historical Society's Headquarters.

She is a graduate of the French University of Paris, and finds Wellesley quite different. She wishes to settle in an American milieu in order to learn true American life. She is taking graduate work in order to take an M. A. in English and American Literature. Miss Shen plans to attend Wellesley for three years, after two in Saichau University and one at Wellesley's sister college, Yenching. She has very definite ideas that "international brotherhood" is the key to the solution of the world's social problems. Friendly communication between nations will in time destroy that "lack of understanding" which Li-Ying Shen thinks is the cause of war.

settlement of Hampton, to be known for a period as Winnacumet. The towns which have since come into existence in the territory, and which take part in these ceremonies, are North Hampton, Hampton Falls, Seabrook, Kensington, Kingston, East Kingston, Sandown and Danville.

The chief address will be given by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Chalmers of Newton, Mass. At the banquet at Hampton Beach, Richard Barker Shelton will act as toastmaster and the speakers will include Gov. John G. Winant, George H. Moses, United States Senator, Dr. Lewis Perry of Phillips Exeter Academy and others. This morning there was a parade,

40 years of existence by fire. Another was quickly raised, but was removed to the location where it now stands, on Jan. 22, 1883, by which time part in these ceremonies, are North Hampton, Hampton Falls, Seabrook, Kensington, Kingston, East Kingston, Sandown and Danville.

On a site near where the original structure stood a replica of the first meeting house has been erected.

BOSTON BANK MERGER RATIFIED
Stockholders of National Union Bank unanimously ratified merger of that institution with State Street Trust Company. J. W. Marno and D. E. Hersey were appointed liquidating agents.

NEWTON CLUBWOMEN WILL MEET MONDAY

The first board meeting of the Newton Federation of Women's Clubs will be held Monday, Oct. 19, at 10:15, at the Newton Club, Newtonville, with the new president, Mrs. Ellis Spear Jr., presiding. Plans for the year will be brought in by officers and chairmen.

The civic chairman, Mrs. J. Earle Parker, is to have the last half hour of the meeting, and will present Edwin C. Childs, Mayor of Newton, who will speak on the city government and allied topics.

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MAYOR CURLEY AWAITS REPLIES

Shows Way to Clear Democratic Field—Registration Ends Tonight

Registration for the Boston municipal election of Nov. 3 ends tonight at 10 at City Hall Annex. In the various wards of the city outside registration offices will be open from 6 to 10 tonight.

Citizens interested in the 17 candidacies for nomination as Mayor of Boston are today awaiting the replies of the Democratic aspirants for the mayoralty to Mayor Curley's proposal that the Democrats have a primary of their own for selection of a candidate upon whom all can agree and that the voting be done by pledge postal cards through the mails. Mayor Curley has indicated that he believes this is the one way to defeat Malcolm E. Nichols, former Internal Revenue Collector and a candidate for Mayor who is a Republican.

In part, Mayor Curley's letter to the Democratic candidates follows: "The chief obstacle to a manipulated or manufactured 'call of the people' as engineered by certain political leaders has been the political acumen of the electorate. . . . It is generally accepted that the existing system of nominating candidates for Mayor of Boston is outrageous and permits of endless abuses. . . . I believe the question should be decided by Democratic voters, and I here extend an invitation to all Democratic candidates to participate in a preferential primary, with an agreement that all candidates withdraw in favor of the candidate receiving the highest vote of the en-

rolled Democratic voters of Boston, as recorded upon sample ballots to be mailed, the poll to be conducted and the ballots to be printed under the direction of a committee representing all Boston daily newspapers, with the cost of the poll apportioned equally among the candidates for mayor. All candidates to be present at time of mailing, Oct. 15, and at opening of mail and counting of ballots at 12 noon, Oct. 22, 1925, at office of Boston newspaper agreed upon.

"The adoption of this preferential primary system would save candidates unwarranted and needless expenditures of money and result in the election of a representative of the majority party as Mayor of Boston."

"It would pave the way for a return to bi-partisan system of nomination in Boston and still slanderous tongues that now proclaim certain Democratic candidates are simply paid Republican Hessians. . . . It would mark an end of a Democratic household divided and restore to the people of Boston a privilege of which they should never have been deprived."

MAINE SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION CONVENES

BANGOR, Me., Oct. 14 (AP)—The annual convention of the Maine State Sunday School Association, which opened in the First Universalist Church yesterday, will continue through Thursday.

George H. Blinckley, president of the association, is presiding. Alderman Hersey, representing Mayor Crosby, delivered an address of welcome on behalf of the city, and Dr. Lyman Mills greeted the delegates on behalf of the churches. The new general secretary, the Rev. Frederick W. French, and Prof. Osbert W. Warmingham of Boston University were other speakers. A banquet was held last night, at which the Rev. E. A. Pollard Jones of Waterville was the principal speaker.

Students Analyze Editorials of Representative Journals

University of Wisconsin Class in Journalism After Careful Study to Report on Form, Character and Policy—The Monitor on List

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 12 (Special Correspondence)—Fifty-four senior students of editorial writing in the University of Wisconsin course in Journalism are engaged in analyzing the editorial page of The Christian Science Monitor. Following a careful study of several issues of the Monitor, the students will write 500-word reports, of which 100 words will deal with the general form and character of the editorials and editorial policy, and of which 400 words will be a detailed analysis of one typical editorial.

Editorials in the Monitor will be compared with leaders and editorials in a dozen publications, including the Manchester Guardian, the Outlook (New York), the Spectator (London), the New Statesman, the New York Times, the New York World, the Boston Transcript, the Nation, the New Republic, and the Chicago Tribune.

Aim of the course

"By having students of editorial writing analyze each week the editorial policies and methods of representative American and English newspapers and journals of opinion, we aim to have them familiarize themselves with present-day editorial practice," said Prof. Willard G. Bleyer, director of the course in Journalism, who for 20 years has been in charge of instruction in Journalism at the University of Wisconsin. "We regard The Christian Science Monitor as an outstanding example not only in the intelligent evaluation of news but in the dis-

cussion of current topics. The position, typography and make-up of its editorial page seems to us no less commendable than its editorial policy and style."

Examination of the editorials by students is to be from the standpoint of sources of material, basis of interest, purpose, method, structure and style. Some of the tests of a typical editorial are described by Professor Bleyer as follows:

Analysis of Editorial Form

What apparently was the occasion for writing the editorial? What are the evident sources upon which the writer drew in preparing the editorial? What are the character and policy of the paper and to what class of readers does it appeal? What was the writer's purpose and does he accomplish it? Does the writer deal with the subject broadly or pettily? Does the editorial aim primarily to explain, to prove, or to persuade?

What form of argument is used? Are there fallacies in the argument? Is the length of the editorial proportionate to the importance and complexity of the subject? Does the editorial progress logically, step by step, from the first sentence to the last? Could you change the order of the ideas and thereby make the editorial clearer and more effective? Could any part of the editorial be omitted to advantage? Is its typographical form suited to the class of readers to which the editorial appeals? Does the writer maintain throughout the tone appropriate to his subject and his treatment of it?

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YALE VACCINE RULE CRITICIZED

Guardian of Young Men
Who Quit Says There Ought
to Be Exemption Provision

WATERBURY, Conn., Oct. 13 (Special Correspondence)—There ought to be some provision whereby exemption would be granted those Yale students who have conscientious scruples against vaccination, said L. W. Anderson, guardian and grandfather of Kenneth D. Godfrey who, given a choice between submitting to vaccination or quitting the Yale freshman class, decided to leave the institution.

"His uncle and grandfather attended Yale and he would have liked to follow in their footsteps, but I hardly think he would care to attend Yale now even if they should let down the bars," Mr. Anderson continued. "I have studied the matter for some 25 years and I know the harm that can be done by vaccination."

"Until next year Kenneth will study here privately but next year he will enter another university. It should not be difficult for him to do so, for, I understand, there are only two or three institutions in the country that require students to submit to vaccination. I am sure this affair will start something, and if it helps others it will not have been in vain."

Apartment from his criticism of the university's vaccination requirement, Mr. Anderson took exception to the manner in which his son's case was handled. The youth, he said, took the college board examinations and passed; was accepted and was assigned a room. Then, after he had attended classes, he was suddenly notified last week that he must be vaccinated.

Mr. Anderson said he saw a provision in small print at the bottom of some of the Yale prospectus to the effect that vaccination would be required, but this did not come to his attention until complete arrangements had been made to enter Kenneth. Mr. Anderson was invited to the university to talk the matter over, and he emphasized his strong objection to vaccination. He was told, he said, to talk to the case up with President Ansell, but the latter was away. He finally received a reply, but it came three days after Kenneth had been notified of his dismissal. He feels that although Kenneth stands to lose some time, they are both actuated by the conviction that it is worth the sacrifice.

MASONIC FOUNDATION NAMED
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 7 (Special Correspondence)—Fred J. Marjelen, Grand Master of Masons of Wisconsin, has announced the names of

the trustees of the Wisconsin Masonic Foundation, a new project of the Grand Lodge, as follows: For 1925-26, George B. Wheeler, Frank E. Noyes and Charles F. Lamb; for 1925-27, Alexander E. Matheson, Leo F. Nohl and William F. Weller; for 1925-28, Aldro Jenks, John Campbell and Clarence Hill. Mr. Nohl, who is Commander-in-Chief of the Wisconsin Consistory, has been named president of the board.

BRITISH MEMBERS TOUR CANADA
VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 1 (Special Correspondence)—A committee of members of the British Parliament have arrived here in the course of a tour of Canada to investigate settlement possibilities in this country. The British party will confer with the provincial government of British Columbia on settlement conditions in this Province and look over western lands made available to the committee by Capt. D. Margesson, Capt. V. A. C. Cazale and Viscount Gage, representative of the Ministry of Health in the House of Lords, and Miss Cazale, a member of the London County Council.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



Sponge and I were on the back porch this noon waiting for Lucy to bring us our lunch. It didn't arrive as soon as Sponge expected it to and she began to meow about it.

I was getting ready to help her with a few loud barks when I happened to remember the talk I had with the little squirrel a day or so ago and the more I thought about him the less I cared to bark.

Finally I told Sponge about him and he added up his count. We haven't anything to grumble about after all—why, supposing we had to get out and scramble for our food the way he does!

I well, we soon concluded it was pretty nice to have our food brought to us three times a day—even if we did have to wait for it once in awhile!

Finally Lucy came out with our lunch. "Hello there!" she cried, "did you think I had forgotten you? Well, I've brought you an extra amount for being so patient." Wow! Were we glad we hadn't made a fuss about it!

The Library

Precious Books in New Zealand

Auckland, N. Z. Special Correspondence
MANY striking evidences of cultivated taste and an artistic discernment rather remarkable in so young a community engage the attention of the visitor to Auckland. The most notable of these is probably the very fine collection of manuscripts and early printed books possessed by the Auckland Free Public Library, a collection which is unequalled by any other in the whole of Australasia or perhaps in any Anglo-Saxon city in the world of Auckland's size.

This collection, comprising many real treasures, was the gift of one of New Zealand's greatest men and most generous benefactors, Sir George Grey, K. C. B., several times Governor-General of the Dominion. He was a life-long collector of rare books and manuscripts and his discerning judgment resulted in the acquisition of a list of treasures of literary curiosities as comprehensive as it is unusual.

First Folio Shakespeare
The collection, of which the most notable feature is a first folio edition of Shakespeare, has been the property of the city of Auckland for nearly 40 years. Its existence, however, in this far corner of the world, is probably all but unknown except to bookmen and bibliographers, and even among New Zealanders themselves there are comparatively few who appreciate the fact that for two score years Auckland has possessed a collection of which even a European city might justifiably be proud.

In addition to the rare and valuable Shakespeare, the Grey collection includes a Greek manuscript of the tenth century which is the most ancient specimen of calligraphy in Australasia, and an English fourteenth century manuscript, "The Commentaries" of Gregory, which is enclosed in the oldest specimen of a royal English binding thus far known to exist. Other manuscripts are found in Greek, Latin, French, Italian, German, English, Bohemian, Ethiopian, Coptic, Japanese, Arabic, Persian and Turkish. For one of the German manuscripts the collector was offered a very large price by William I. of Prussia. The Bohemian

manuscripts include a History of the Siege of Troy, written in 1419; and among the Latin there is a remarkably preserved "Biblia Sacra Latina Vulgata," in four volumes, which is considered to be one of the finest examples of calligraphy in any library in the world. A Japanese manuscript, brilliantly illuminated in gold and colors, is also notable, while the collection of Arabic and Persian is a treasure to Oriental scholars.

Incunabula and Autographs
Of early printed books there are several fine folios of the fifteenth century, including a beautiful ecclesiastical work printed at Ulm in 1471, adorned with a number of hand-colored woodcuts and ornamental borders. There is also a rare Nuremberg Bible concordance, of about the same date.

The letters in the Grey collection include many of those of Sir Joseph Banks, discussing the Cook expedition to Tahiti in 1769, which he accompanied. Among many notable autographs are those of George III, William IV, Nelson, Louis XVI, Sir John Franklin, Marie Antoinette, Gladstone, Livingstone, Florence Nightingale, and Thomas Carlyle. Aside from the Grey collection, the Auckland library possesses many treasures of literature, notable among which is Kingsborough's "Antiquities of Mexico," in nine immense volumes. It contains more than 1000 hand-colored folio plates and cost \$160,000 to produce.

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SIR A. R. DUNCAN HEADS COMMISSION

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 7 (Special Correspondence)—Sir Andrew Rae Duncan of London, England, chairman of the advisory committee of the British Department of Mines, has accepted the chairmanship of the commission appointed by the Nova Scotia Government to investigate the coal-mining industry of Nova Scotia. Dr. H. P. Macpherson, president and rector of St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, N. S., and Hume Cronyn, a prominent business man of London, Ont., and member of the Canadian Parliament from 1917 to 1921, comprise the commission.

The chairman was recommended by the Imperial Government at the request of E. N. Rhodes, Premier of this Province. It is expected Sir Andrew Rae Duncan will arrive in Halifax about the middle of this month, and the commission begin its work forthwith. He will be accompanied by a technical advisor from the British Department of Mines, and the Nova Scotia Department of Mines will provide a staff of technicians. The full scope of the inquiry has not yet been set forth.

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SUNSET STORIES

Elizabeth Learnsto Swim

ELIZABETH was staying by the sea with her father and mother and brothers and sisters. She was having a lovely time but there was just one little trouble which came like a tiny gray cloud where all else was sunshine—she simply could not learn how to swim. Her father and mother and sisters and brothers all swam quite easily, but try as she would Elizabeth could

only flap her arms about and keep her feet on the bottom. "If you would only trust the water to hold you up you would find that it could," she was told again and again, but somehow the water did not feel very solid, and Elizabeth went on bobbing about with one toe planted firmly on the sand below.

Then came a stormy day when it was too rough for anybody, however big, to bathe, and Elizabeth's father took her hand and together they went to the old harbor to watch the fishing boats come in. The water in the harbor was quite smooth and at one end it was shallow.

"Here comes a boat!" said Elizabeth's father as a brown-sailed vessel tossed her way through the harbor gates and then glided slowly and easily toward her moorings. "Why, Elizabeth, look at that little brown dog!"

And sure enough, at the far end of the harbor a small dog had plunged in and was swimming straight for the fishing boat.

"What a plucky little swimmer!" said Elizabeth's father. "And how quickly he moves!"

"That's Mason's dog," observed a sailor who was standing by. He sits on the harbor wall by the hour watching for the boat to come back; he's the best swimmer for his size in the whole town."

The little dog had reached the boat by now and one of the sailors leaned over and pulled him in. There was much shaking of his coat and wagging of his tail and licking of each man's hands before he finally settled down in the bow with an air of proud possession.

"He must be quite a baby dog," said Elizabeth. "He's so small; much smaller than I am."

"He swam when he was a pup," said the sailor. "He was never afraid of the water."

"Tomorrow," said Elizabeth, "I will swim."

And when, the next day, the sun shone down on a gentle sea, Elizabeth, in her light blue bathing gown and her light blue cap, walked down the sands with her back very straight and her lips firmly closed.

"He swam when he was a pup," she said to herself. "He was never afraid of the water."

And in she went.

Just for a moment as she felt the cold waves away around her she faltered, and then, almost before she knew what she was doing, she had thrown out her arms and legs and was swimming!

Before the holiday was over she was so used to the sea that she could swim quite long distances; she could even keep up with most of her brothers and sisters, and was beginning to consider the prospect of diving.

VIENNA TO CAMPAIGN
FOR CLEANER PRESS

VIENNA, Oct. 1 (Special Correspondence)—The Government organ, the Reichspost, advocates severe measures to deal with unclean newspapers and bribery. This is due to a general feeling that the press law

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of 1920, although quite good, has not succeeded in its aim. It is interesting to note that the Social Democrats, who oppose the Clericals, are also willing to work together in this serious matter.

It is pointed out that Article 26 of the present press law, which compels the newspaper to indicate that an article or news item is paid for, has been a failure. Bribery has permitted unlimited material to get into the newspapers as legitimate stuff. Another point of concern is the ban against religious newspapers. The Clericals claim that, owing to this law, many serious attacks are made on their religion. They ask for it to be repealed. But this is extremely unlikely.

MEXICAN BILL BARS FOREIGN OWNERSHIP

Land-Holding Corporation Control Sought

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 2 (Special Correspondence)—Foreigners will not be allowed to own stock in corporations holding Mexican lands within 10 kilometers of the frontier or 50 kilometers of the coast if a bill sent to the Mexican Congress by President Calles is adopted.

The bill further would require foreigners now owning stock in corporations holding land or water rights in other parts of Mexico than in the prohibited zone, to sign an agreement renouncing their rights to protection from their own Government. Such foreigners who are required to make a declaration before the Department of Foreign Affairs within six months from the date the law becomes effective, and failing to make such declaration, the Mexican Government will consider that their rights were acquired by the passage of the law.

Another provision of the bill requires at least 50 per cent of the stock of Mexican corporations to be held by Mexicans.

The Mexican Bar Association has protested against the adoption of the law, on the grounds that it would exclude all foreign capital from the country, and has appointed a committee headed by Toribio Esquivel Obregon to propose modifications.

DR. DUBOSE TO JOIN
PALESTINE EXPEDITION

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 12 (Special Correspondence)—Dr. H. M. DuBose of the Southern Methodist Church, well known for his work in archeological research, especially with regard to the origin of the American Indian tribes, has been invited by Professor Ernest Sellin of Berlin, Germany, to go with him next spring to Palestine, where work will be started unearthing the ancient city of Shechem.

Bishop DuBose has accepted the invitation and is now making arrangements to sail for the Holy Land in the early part of the new year. Professor Sellin has done much research work in Palestine, having been instrumental in the discovery of Jericho, Giza and other places of particular Biblical interest.

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FREE pasturage for 500 head of stock from the drought-stricken area of Georgia has been offered on the farm of Gay Green, in Liberty County, according to a letter made public Wednesday by the State Department of Agriculture.

The letter, which was written in Asheville, N. C., and suggested that answers be sent there, was as follows:

"I have at Riceboro, Liberty County, Georgia, pasture for 500 of stock. I would gladly allow farmers in the drought-stricken section to take their work and milk stock there and have the use of the pasture this winter without any charge. People who are recommended could stay with the stock, as there are some houses. Any bank here, or the Citizens and Southern Bank of Savannah, will know me. If I can be of any help, address me here."

Kingman, Ariz. Special Correspondence
IT HAD been a hot day on the Mohave Desert, the mercury having climbed almost out of its container. A man and his wife living at an isolated mine site outside the house discussing the non-arrival of much-needed food supplies ordered at a town 35 miles distant several days before.

Just then two indistinct figures loomed out of the darkness beyond. As they approached, a cheery voice called, "How's this for two sun-downers?"

When they drew closer they

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proved to be two miners, the nearest neighbors of three miles distant. They were carrying heavily loaded sacks, which proved to be the looked-for food supply.

These two men, it developed—and one had seen more than 70 summers—had had a hard day hand-drilling, but when they saw all the supplies dumped at the intersection of two roads where the mail and other commodities are unloaded for the transportation truck men, they carried them to their cabin out of the hot sun, where they had been for several hours, and were thoughtful enough to wrap the butter in wet sacks.

At the sun had set they started for the mine, which was along a heavy wash, with no firm foundation for foothold for some distance, but all three miles a steady climb. When heartfelt thanks again and again were uttered, they replied, "Why, we just thought you folks were needing them, and no need for you to go hungry and us chaps right here."

BIG SUGAR PROGRAM FOR MEXICAN STATE

Michoacan Investment of 12,000,000 Pesos Planned

MORELIA, Michoacan, Mex., Oct. 5 (Special Correspondence)—Frank MacLaughlin, sugar magnate, will invest 12,000,000 pesos in sugar plantations, mills and refineries in this State, it is learned from a contract reported executed with the federal Department of Agriculture and state officials.

Native planters will be advanced 300 pesos for each hectare of sugarcane planted and tended, the product to be ground in the MacLaughlin mills.

For the construction of sugar mills and refineries 7,000,000 pesos will be expended, according to present plans, which also call for 3,000,000 pesos for narrow gauge railroads.

Michoacan, before the revolutions, was one of the principal sugar-producing states of the Republic.

GABRIEL SNUBBER PROFITS
Gabriel Snubber Manufacturing Company net profit of \$217,050 after all charges and tax for the Sept. 30 quarter, is equal to \$1.55 a share on combined 200,000 no-par Class A and common shares. Net profit for the first nine months of 1925, \$1,087,250, was equal to \$5.43 a share.

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Them; Both Boys and Girls
Eat Them in Winter

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Oct. 10 (Special Correspondence)—S. R. Mote, superintendent of the government Indian school at Rapid City, which is one of the leading institutions of learning for Indian children in the northwest, reports that his institution is largely self-supporting because of the industry of the Indian boy pupils, who during the summer assist in raising crops of different kinds on land belonging to the school.

The amount of money allowed by the Federal Government to the pupils is slightly over \$200 a year per child, according to Mr. Mote. The farm produce is used to offset the expense of running the tables. Over a ton of dried corn was the fruit of a recent harvest, said Mr. Mote. The Indian boys, he states, harvested and dried the corn themselves. The vegetable and fruit produce raised by the boys is prepared and canned by the Indian girls in their domestic science classes, and during the winter will be consumed by the Indian pupils of the school.

The school has upward of 300 Indian students, who come from different Indian reservations of South Dakota and other states.

\$3,500,000 BUILDING TO HOUSE LEVEL CLUB

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 14—An eight-story building to house the "Levee" Club, a social organization of New York City Masons, and provide hotel accommodations for visiting members of the Masonic order, will be formally speeded in its construction in Seventy-third Street between West End Avenue and Broadway Saturday when the Grand Master of Masons in New York State, William A. Rowan, attended by many distinguished members, will lay the corner stone.

The clubhouse is to cost \$3,500,000. It will be on a plot of ground 150 feet by 112, and besides all modern facilities for such a building, will have 250 rooms available for visiting Masons. It is to be ready for formal opening on Oct. 1, 1926.

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blanket is a joy to the house-
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1122-1124 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia
To Complement Your Wardrobe
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Glen Bogie Frock

You will wear it smartly, and with equal correctness for sports, business, or town. It cannot stretch, and an adjustable hemline insures its fitting every figure. Of fine Australian seamy wool in eleven shades. Worn with a Glen Bogie scarf, it becomes the perfect Sports Ensemble.

Send Them to School in
Geuting's famous
"SHOOR-TRED" MOCCASINS

A Special Feature
this season—
Our Perfected
"Shoor-Tred"
Triple-Wear Sole.
Flexible as a
glove—the "Shoor-Tred" name every
half inch.

The greatest school
and play shoe ever
designed—and most
Kiddies wear them
for dress, they are
so smart looking. On
the "Shoor-Tred"
last—perfectly balancing the body
weight and correctly
developing the growing
foot with every
step. Built of scuff-
proof Elkskin with
either a glove-like
sturdy leather sole
or crepe-rubber soles.

Small Children's 4 to 8
Children's 8 1/2 to 11
Misses' 11 1/2 to 12
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Boys' 11 to 12
Big Boys' 12 1/2 to 13

Leather Soles Crepe Soles
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5.50 5.50
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Geuting's
(PRONOUNCED GYTING)
The Stores of Famous Shoes
PHILADELPHIA

Centenary Celebrations

103d YEAR
Stewart-Wanamaker [1823]
300th YEAR
of New York City [1626]

Inaugurating Throughout OCTOBER the Newly Completed Wanamaker Building

WANAMAKER'S

Centenary Celebrations

Featured in both buildings, New & Old

MERCHANDISE
SERVICE
VISION



SERVICE

FOUR and three-quarter New York City blocks of floor area are added to the *Wanamaker Service* in the new building now being inaugurated; a total area in the entire Wanamaker business plant, if laid out in a one story building, that would cover nearly forty city blocks.

Forty-one per cent increase in the Wanamaker fur storage vaults with a capacity of 50,400 fur garments—and we wish we had trebled the capacity!

Six new freight electric elevators adding 80 per cent to the new building facilities, making 16 freight elevators in all.

EIGHT new passenger electric elevators, with a capacity of 6,000 passengers an hour, equipped with latest safety and quick-leveling floor devices with folding doors opening the full width of the cars—quick ingress and exit; 44 passenger elevators with a carrying capacity of 18,000 people an hour.

A new triple blade spiral conveyor for the handling of stock and delivery of merchandise; four conveyors in both buildings.

A new ventilating system which draws in 25,000 cubic feet of fresh air a minute from a point 250 feet above the street level.

A new waste paper chute, a new baling machine for waste paper to be sold again, and a new incinerator added to the old which together can burn 34 tons of waste a day.

A new lighting system—Celestialite—that clearly defines daylight colors of merchandise, and a new lighting unit; approximately 2920 electric light units in both buildings.

A new system of indirect lighting in the display windows. A new vacuum system which permits a thorough cleaning of the new building at the close of business each day without raising dust.

A new type of fire alarm and sprinkler system. A new fire tower.

A new travertine stone floor from Italy—on the street floor of the new building.

WANAMAKER'S is ever first with the new.

Electric lighting was installed in Wanamaker's in 1878; Bell telephones in 1879, elevators and ventilating fans in 1882; a restaurant in 1876, U. S. Post Office, telegraph offices and bureaus of information in 1884; rest rooms and reading rooms in 1882. Subway stations in 1904; Marconi wireless stations for inter-store communication between New York and Philadelphia in 1907; store taxicab service in 1910; wireless telephone from store to store in 1914; radio broadcasting in 1922; overseas house-to-house radio communication (from New York to London) in 1924; New York-Philadelphia motor buses in 1925.

JOHN WANAMAKER extended to his employees summer vacation with pay as early as 1876, inaugurated Saturday half holiday in 1886, full Saturday holiday with pay in 1914; New Year's half holiday in 1888, New Year's full holiday in 1894. In wartime he established temporarily a six and a half hour store day, from 10 to 4:30, during the coal shortage of 1918.

He inaugurated instruction of Store employees in 1883, established store schools in 1891, founded the JOHN WANAMAKER COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE in 1896, the AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF TRADE AND APPLIED COMMERCE in 1908.

He installed the transfer shopping system about 1879, and pneumatic cash tubes in 1880.

He opened a mail order service in 1878 and established in 1910 world-wide parcel post free delivery on purchases of \$5 and over.

He published a store fashion magazine in 1909, "*La Dernière Heure à Paris*"—forerunner of other store magazines. He used outdoor advertising posters as early as 1861; first full page newspaper advertisement in 1886; established the regular use of full page advertisements in 1888; used full pages in PARIS HERALD in 1910 although there is no Wanamaker store in Paris, the Wanamaker Paris House being the continental merchandise headquarters.

VISION

From haggle and barter—to fixed fair prices

From tricks of the trade—to open square dealing

From the customer beware—to the customer be satisfied

From the closed deal—to money back if you want it

From uncertain merchandise—to full guarantee

From misleading labels—to accurate marking and branding

From advertising bombast—to accuracy in word and print

From dingy shops—to vast store buildings

From small under-nourished stocks—to world-wide expositions under one roof

From drudgery of shopping—to the happiness of "a day at Wanamaker's"



SERVICE

JOHN WANAMAKER'S first important purchase—a boy—a book—was made with deferred payments—pennies at a time. The first organization he formed—even before his business—he made a budget for and the organization lived up to it. This was two generations ago. Later came into general use the custom of buying life insurance on the partial payment plan; then homes; then bonds and other things of lasting value. Later budgets came into our civic life, Uncle Sam taking the lead. It was only natural that the John Wanamaker Store should sooner or later establish free to its patrons a Home Budget Service. This service came earlier than in any other store. It was established in the Little Home that Budget Built in February, 1923, with an advisory staff to confer with people on the budgeting of their household expenditures, showing how to arrange savings so that needed household purchases might be made out of income. Since then the service has served literally tens of thousands of people and has received commendations from many important quarters. "The Six Little Kitchens," recently opened, extend the budget service to the kitchen.

JOHN WANAMAKER was always letting in the light.

There are 2,009 windows in the New York Wanamaker Stores and fifteen entrances.

Automobile parking space on six blocks—the electric call brings your car in an instant.

Two subway stations within the store—the Interborough and the Brooklyn-Manhattan—tapping all sections of Greater New York, and through Grand Central and Pennsylvania stations bringing people under cover from Westchester County, Connecticut, New Jersey and far distant points—even from Chicago, all the way under cover.

BY subway Wanamaker's is only 7 minutes from Grand Central, 11 minutes from Pennsylvania Terminal, 8 minutes from Times Square, 10 minutes from Wall Street, 15 minutes from Borough Hall, Brooklyn, 23 minutes from Flatbush, 26 minutes from the Bronx (149th & 3rd Ave.), 20 minutes from Queensboro Plaza, 27 minutes from Astoria. Fifth Avenue buses run direct to Wanamaker's—18 minutes from Pennsylvania station, 36 minutes (mid-day) from 72nd and Broadway, 30 minutes from 72nd and Fifth Avenue.

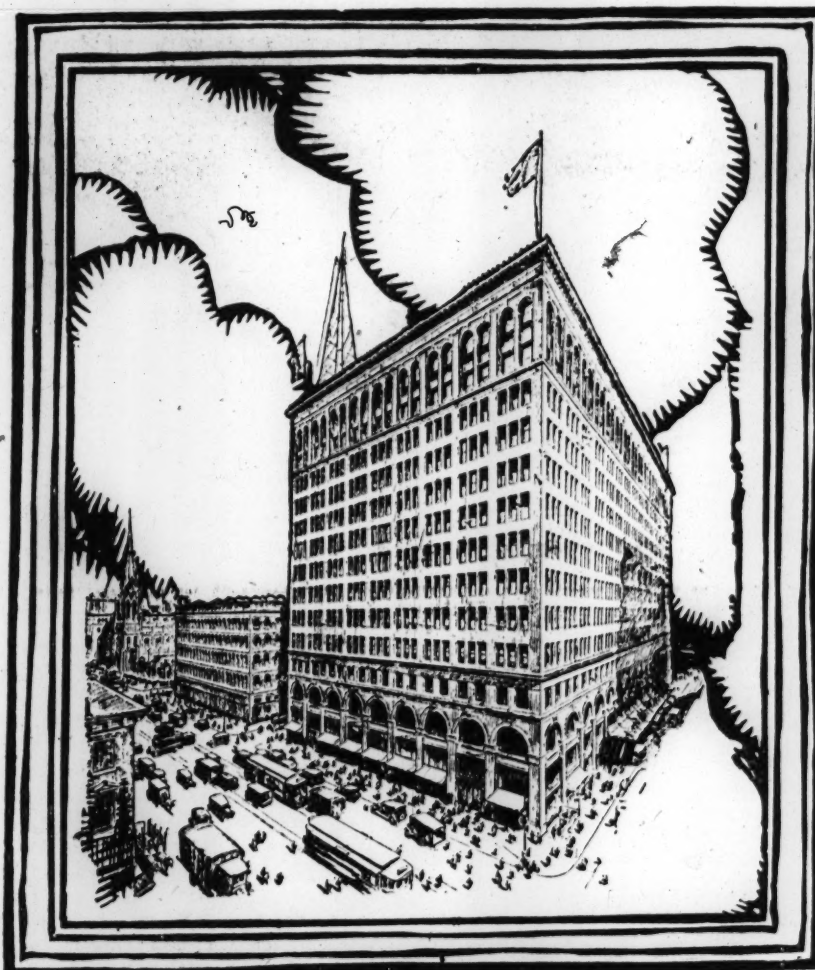
Third Avenue elevated reaches Wanamaker's at Ninth Street, 16 minutes from 84th Street, 26 minutes from 133rd Street, 43 minutes from Fordham.

Hudson Tubes bring you to Ninth Street—8 minutes from Hoboken or Jersey City, 28 minutes from Newark.

WANAMAKER all-motor-delivery could circumnavigate the globe about once every ten days, as it travels over a million miles a year, some of the cars loading cages within the store which are rolled into a waiting truck and whisked away in no time to the homes within a radius of 60 miles, with a capacity of handling 50,000 packages a day.

504 store telephones with 85 trunk lines handle approximately 10,000 calls a day, with 49 store booths for public service; and the Wanamaker mail order, Personal Service, School Service, Church Service and Guides' Office all add the personal touch to your shopping when you need specialized attention.

136 Wanamaker employees have seen 25 years of continuous service, 512 have served 12 years or more.



Merchandise Talks Business

MERCHANDISE talked business when John Wanamaker began guaranteeing its quality and satisfaction as early as 1861, following with his famous money-back offer in 1866, thereby clinching the one-price system in American storekeeping.

It talked business when he sent merchandise buyers abroad as early as 1876, establishing buying offices in Paris in 1880, in London in 1911, in China and Japan in 1909.

It talked business when he placed chemists on the store staff to test food and toilet articles before the pure food law was enacted; when he started his own laboratories for making perfumes and toilet articles; when he began making candy to insure its purity, and mattresses to be certain of their contents—all in the early '80's.

MERCHANDISE talked business when John Wanamaker opened a lower-price salesroom as early as 1880; then a subway store; and in 1916 originated and named the Downstairs Store—the home of thrift.

It talked business when in 1904 he instituted the marking of accurate yardage on spools of silk and actual number of hair pins in a package.

It talked business when he inaugurated the Semi-Annual Furniture Sales in 1890 and 1891 and the Housewares Sales in 1897.

It talked business when John Wanamaker sold and guaranteed Ford Automobiles in 1903, helping to establish them with the American public at a time when they were threatened with the Selden patent.

WANAMAKER merchandise—all of it. Merchandise that talks business the world over.

The Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Company, Ltd., of London, selects Wanamaker's to present exclusively in America their table silver and old Sheffield plate—and a unique collection is on view. In the Wanamaker collection of antique

silver is a jug made in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Scott Adie, Ltd., the Scotch House of London, makes Wanamaker's their exclusive American representatives for their men's cravats and mufflers of Tartan plaid, their men's and women's coats, Montrave and Strathvaich capes, their reversible plaid rugs, and homespun, cashmere and vicuna.

AU QUATRIEME buys the magnificent old furniture that lived with history in the Palaces of Grandes of Spain, brings it to New York and creates—in The Spanish House—an authentic setting where these superb pieces may be harmoniously viewed. Au Quatrieme goes to Europe, purchases—in England, Italy, France and Spain—on one trip, over a half million dollars worth of antique furniture and decorative objects, ranging from choir stalls, wall paintings, boiseries, mantel-pieces of architectural importance, to rugs, bedcovers, lighting fixtures . . . lands them here and begins to send them out to clients—all in seven weeks.

Paris Salon paintings come to Wanamaker's every season in quantities that only a museum would import.

At Wanamaker's you find luggage from Peal of London, and trunks from Louis Vuitton of Paris; and men's cravats from Triboulet of Paris, the well-known Chemisier of the rue des Pyramides.

MERCHANTS from Florida to Oregon seek Redleaf-London Fashions, but they may be had only at Wanamaker's—overcoats, suits, golf suits, golf hose, neckwear for men; coats for women; clothing for children and Miss 14 to 20.

CONSTANTLY furnishing great hotels, apartment houses, public buildings, steamers, yachts, houseboats, and even a President's Palace in the western hemisphere, Wanamaker's takes as much pride and care in furnishing single rooms for missionaries living in China and Africa. We could go on indefinitely.

THE HOME FORUM

The Joys and Gains of Collecting

Fair Day in Moravia

"What hast thou in the house?"

COLLECTING is generally looked upon as an expensive hobby, because the collections that we hear most about and that are most written about in books consist of rare and expensive objects. Books, pictures, pottery, china, coins, and even postage stamps, require capital for their purchase and display, as well as a quantity of special and technical knowledge that is not come by easily or cheaply. A very ingenious person may still discover untrodden corners even among books, pictures, and ceramics, but he will not occupy them for long. I can remember when the hand-colored prints illustrating the Dr. Syntax poems of William Combe could be picked up for very little and when even a complete volume by that ingenious author was not out of the reach of a very modest purse; but color prints are now a hobby of the rich. Only a few years ago a friend sold complete files of Godey's Lady Book and Graham's Magazine to a junk-dealer for old paper; today, booksellers tell me that these magazines are worth five dollars a volume, and that single fashion-plates from them sell for as high as a dollar and a half. Articles from Victorian mantelpieces and whatnots, that for years were relegated to cellars and attics, are now displayed in the windows of antique shops and marked with prices that would have astonished their former owners. People of moderate means may be able to buy a few, but to make a collection of them requires what may be called immoderate means.

Of course it is still possible to collect worthless objects. I remember a noted editor whose hobby it was to collect pitchers. He cared nothing about their value, his object being merely to find out how many kinds of pitchers the inventiveness of man had achieved, and he had several hundreds of them. The walls of his dining room were covered with them. But his wife and family did not share his enthusiasm, because the pitchers had to be dusted. In the average modern house there is no room for so many pitchers, however curious in shape, size, color, and material they may be.

Fortunately the number of things one may collect is unlimited and there are many interesting things that cost nothing and that take up no room. Mr. Logan Pearsall Smith, for example, recommends the collecting of words, pointing out that some fifty years ago the hunt for dialectal and other out-of-the-way terms was prosecuted merrily in England, arousing as much enthusiasm and rivalry among the hunters as the search for prints or old bindings does among connoisseurs. One such collector of words, he tells us, while staying in a country village set about recording local terms in his notebook. "The ground," says this enthusiast, quoted by Mr. Smith, "had been twice worked over by two different collectors. The latter, too, had

gleaned a thousand words, which his predecessor had neglected. The spot did not seem very promising. We, however, in the course of the month, bagged some one hundred and fifty new specimens. This gives an average of five a day, which may be looked upon as fair sport." One can picture with what eagerness the sportsman engaged the villagers in conversation and with what pride and pleasure he jotted down in his notebook some word that had never before been recorded in any dictionary.

Quite as interesting must be the collection of folk songs and ballads—songs of the Kentucky and Carolina mountaineers, cowboy ballads, ballads of the Maine lumberjacks, Indian chants, sailor chanteys, and done in large part, but there are still discoveries to be made in the United States, as well as in folk music, dances, and customs in every country, and all the traditional and legendary lore that has both a learned and an aesthetic value. In every locality, too, there are indigenous terms, phrases, idioms, and proverbs, as well as varieties of pronunciation, that become the more fascinating the more they are studied. Charles A. Dana was an ardent collector of such localisms and some of the most entertaining editorials that he wrote for the New York Sun were hardly more than collections of odd, amusing, or poetic dialectal terms. One storehouse which he often used was the Journal of the Folk Lore Society, English and American.

I once made a hobby of collecting references to dogs in literature, myth, and legend and at another time passed many a pleasant and profitable hour over the folklore of trees. There are large and learned books on both of these subjects, and yet much of the material I gathered was new. Shakespeare is a mine of general information on a variety of subjects, and many a man or woman has found an interesting occupation in collecting all his references to flowers, birds, insects, dances, or music. It is astonishing how instructive it is to trace his use even of a single word, using the various concordances and word-books as guides. A long essay of considerable profundity could be written upon his use, for example, of the word "will" in its various meanings. How rich the rewards may be to anyone with a Shakespearean hobby is shown by such books as Ellacombe's on Shakespeare's flower-lore, Elson's on his music, Thistlethorn Dyer's on his folklore. If Shakespeare is exhausted in this respect, there are other authors who are not, and many a person who feels the need of an interesting and instructive pastime could do worse than to make a collection of Browning's allusions to painters and painters, for as Grindon says in the preface to his "Shakespeare Flora," "these references are key-notes; to far more than appears on the surface"; they lead one far afield, into a hundred lanes and bypaths of knowledge, and arouse an interest in all sorts of subjects which, without such an incentive, might never attract one's attention at all.

But for many such collecting lacks one of the joys of possession—the pleasure of handling tangible objects. Even postage stamps have to be touched, arranged, fastened in albums; but words, after they have been written down, lack the warmth and intimacy of palpable things. For those who demand this last pleasure in their collecting, there are still fields of collecting that have not as yet attracted the attention of millionaires, and a good deal of shrewdness and ingenuity may be exhibited in discovering them. Somebody was the first to think of collecting books on producing first editions; today just as somebody must have amused himself with cross-word puzzles long before these became a fad. To anticipate a popular interest is not only a great pleasure but may prove profitable. Many authors are today producing first editions that twenty years hence will be sought after. To guess which authors will be accorded this honor is an exercise of taste and judgment far transcending those of the wealthy collector who acquires rarities after their value has been determined. But of far more importance than any speculative value such as this is the pleasure that comes from owning a collection of books, however small, which is complete—the books by a certain author or all the books on a certain subject. Anyone owning such a collection, and, of course, reading them, is so far an expert.

Pine

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

So your home has been at my home-place.
At Pine in the mountains high.
By the Plate River rushing at bowlers.
That with logs in the river-bed lie.
Have you ever climbed the Elephant Rock?
Or rested in its shade
Where the brook comes so shallow
We would take off our stockings and wade?
Have you listened the song in the pine groves
Away and across on the hill
The song that called to me as a child
Is it sighing and breathing still?
Have you watched for the light in the canyon
When the evening train was due.
Away, many miles to the northland
Like a star, amidst clouds, winding through?
Do those little groups of burros
Come close enough to know?
Are there columines and roses wild
And primrose fields like snow?
The river roaring along
Your mountains, my mountains forever
My home and the pine trees' song.
Flora Laurence Myers.

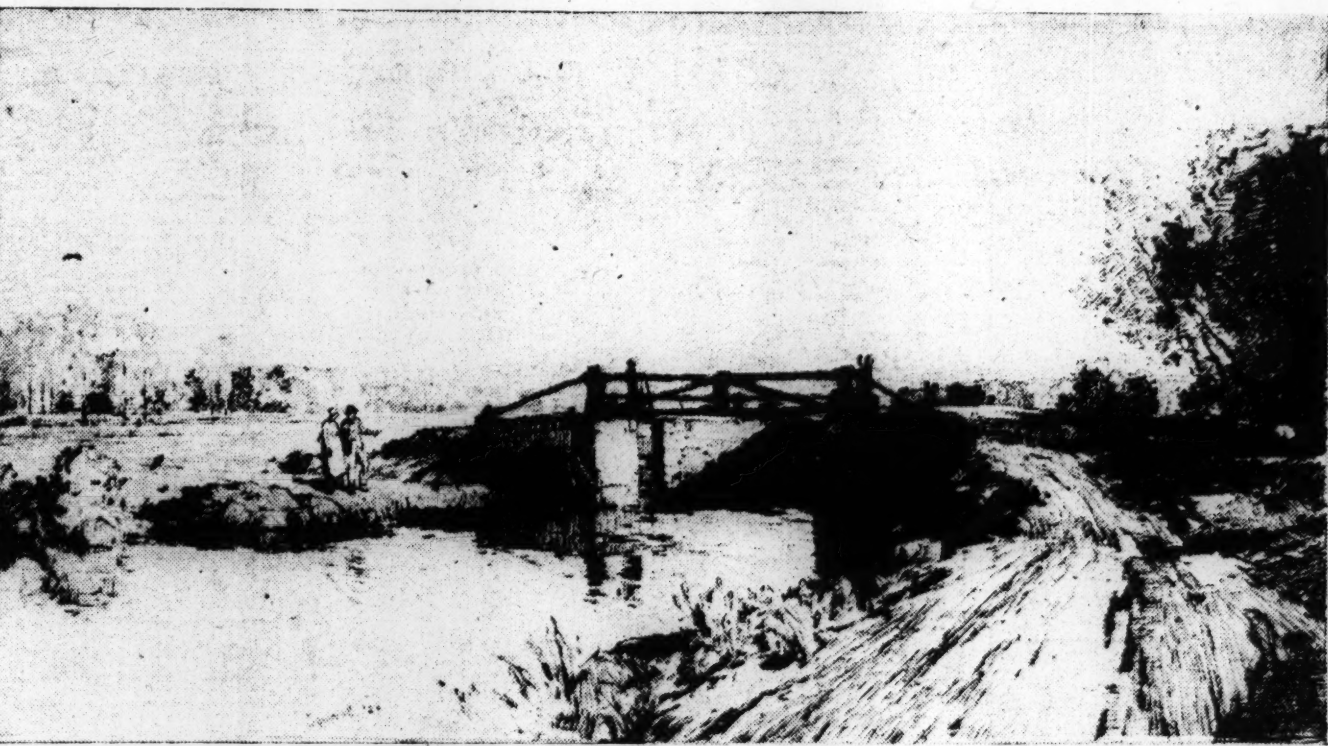
We were evidently in the country of wheel-barrows, and it seemed almost indecent to be seen without one. A few people, who had not a wheel-barrow, were in ox-wagons, which were often driven by women in very gaily coloured clothes. . . . We went there for the Sunday, but we were most fortunate in coming in on the Monday for a great fair as well. The men were usually clothed with white trousers, short coats over white shirts which were wonderfully embroidered, and great sashes sweeping down to their toes. The women's dress I shall try to describe presently in detail: they nearly all wore high Wellington boots, a black skirt or pinafore hung down behind over a very gay skirt, which was often of silk, so that they showed different colours behind and before; they wore the sash in front, and on their heads they wore as a rule a gaudy handkerchief, which fell down upon the back; between the bodice and skirt there was a gap which would be occupied by the sash or perhaps an other bit of embroidery. All the embroidery seemed to be home done, and a great deal of the dyeing is

also said to be done at home. There were some men from some distant village who wore a sort of Eton coat with great red ropes and tassels; upon their shirts could be seen elaborate ribbons, some of which I was able to purchase, and their braces also were made of fancy ribbons. It is very difficult to describe the orgy of colour in the market-place, which was constantly being crossed by parties of men and women making for the Great Church; many of them had driven in wicker carts that might have come down from the Apocryphal Britons. . . .

The next morning, at the break of dawn, began the great fair. Cart after cart rolled in with pairs of oxen harnessed like horses, with collar and ordinary traces. The women in their gaudy dresses, and the children in their silks, but were still magnificent. The crush of course soon became intense, and it was wonderful how they ever got about at all. Every now and then a cart would stoutly refuse to move on, and all the traffic would be held up until it thought better, but somehow everything moved in the right direction, all the men, women, cows, horses, goats and geese got to the right stations in the town. In one place I saw a goat carried on its own cart. Nearly everybody who was on foot carried a goose, which put its inquiring head out of the basket and clucked defiance at its neighbours. . . .

When they all got settled in place I sallied forth to look at them. In each part of the market there was a double row of women, either the goose women, or the duck women, or the butter women, or the fruit women; and one passed through the rows and looked at their wares. The best part was the goose market, but the butter market was charming, too. In a further square, where there is a great fountain, there were all sorts of stalls set up where you could get the ordinary cheap rubbish of a fair. The best trade was done in coloured balloons; the children were not forgotten, and every family took home one or two balloons at least, and I saw a charming gipsy baby (for there are still plenty of gipsies in Bohemia) in ecstasies of delight over some simple toy.

The horse fair was in a different part of the town, and the cattle fair adjoining. I have seen the great fair at Lee in Yorkshire, and I have been to a great cattle fair in Leuwarden, too. This fair was as good as either, if not so big. There was very little noise; sometimes a loud hoot from a driver meant that he was showing off his team. There were, of course, moos and neighs and cackles, and sometimes the sound of a motor making its way through the traffic. . . . It was a fine sight, and as every woman every time she turned round showed three or four new colours, the whole scene was rather dazzling (I beg the reader to notice that I have got through with this description without using the word kaleidoscopic). At a certain time the local policeman entered the middle of the throng and beat a kettle-drum, at which all of the patient oxen round about jumped visibly. He also made a proclamation which at first I thought was that no sketching was allowed in the market-place, as my companion had just sat down to sketch the scene; apparently it meant that the market was to be cleared in an hour's time. Readers may like to know that this market is held every two months, though not always on the same scale. This one was on the last Monday in August.—E. I. Robson, in "A Wayfarer in Czechoslovakia."



An Essex Loch, Evening. From a Drypoint by Leonard Squirrel

Eleven Crocuses

"It's a beautiful day again, sir," said my gardener, James, looking in at the study window.
"Beautiful, James, beautiful," I said, as I went on with my work.
"You might almost say as spring was here at last, like."
"Cross your fingers quickly, James, and touch wood. Look here, I'll be out in a minute and give you some orders, but I'm very busy just now."
"Thought 'p'raps you'd like to know there's eleven crocuses in the front garden."
"Then send them away—we've got nothing for them."
"Crocuses," shouted James.
I jumped up eagerly, and climbed through the window.
"There'll be a fine one in the front garden," I said, shaking him warmly by the hand, "this is indeed a day. Crocuses! In the front garden—on the south lawn! Let us go and gaze at them!"
There were eleven of them. Six golden ones, four white, and a little mauve chab.
"This is a triumph for you, James. It's wonderful. Has anything like this ever happened to you before?"
"There'll be some more up tomorrow, I won't say as not."
"Those really are growing, are they? You haven't been pushing them in from the top? They were actually born on the estate?"
"There'll be a fine one in the back bed soon," said James, proudly.
"In the back—my dear James! In the spare bed on the northeast terrace, I suppose you mean. And what have we in the Dutch Ornamental Garden?"
"If I has to look after ornamental gardens and such aspics and all, I ought to have my salary raised," said James, still harping on his one grievance.
"By all means raise some celery," I said, coldly. "Take a spade and raise some for lunch. I shall be only too delighted."
This here isn't the season for celery, as you know well. This here's the season for crocuses, as anyone can see if they use their eyes.
"James, you're right. Forgive me. It is no day for quarrelling. It was no day for working either. The sun shone upon the close-cropped green of the deer park, the sky was blue above the rose garden, in the taploca grove a thrush was singing. I walked up and down my estate and drank in the good fresh air."
"James!" I called to my head gardener.
"What is it now?" he grumbled.
"Are there no daffodils to take the winds of March with beauty?"
"There's these eleven croc—"
"But there should be daffodils too. Is not this March?"
"It may be March, but 'taint the time for daffodils—on three shillings a week."
"Do you only get three shillings a week? I thought it was three shillings an hour."
"Likely an hour!"
"Ah, well, I knew it was three shillings. Do you know, James, in the Sicily Islands there are fields and fields of nodding daffodils all day long."
"I don't," said James.
"Did you say 'Lor' or 'liar'?" I asked, suspiciously.
"To think of that now," said James, cautiously.
He wandered off to the taploca

LEONARD SQUIRRELL returns again and again to the English countryside, and surely it would be no easy task to find a more skillful and trusty exponent of its manifold beauties. There is an agreeable, spontaneous freshness in his method of treatment, equally far removed from meticulous excess and a too vigorous breadth. He calls this print "Evening," but the title is superfluous; for the print itself tells its story. A few lines have sufficed to depict the herbage at the water's edge, and yet how well it stands out; and the rising roadway, the lock-wall and barrier, forming an effective center, hold the glance of the beholder. The man and woman on the opposite bank of the placid, dreamy canal beyond, an expanse of meadow with distant trees vaguely girding the horizon—an enchanting bit of rural England and a characteristic manifestation of the artist's technique in translating a charming subject to the plate.

grove, least against it in thought for a moment, and came back to me.
"What's wrong with this little bit of garden—this here park," he began, "is the soil. 'It's no soil for daffodils. Now what daffodils like is clay."
"Then for heaven's sake get them some clay. Spare no expense. Get them anything they fancy."
"It's too aliooval—that's what's the matter. Too aliooval. Now, crocuses like a bit of aliooval. That's where you have it."
As I stood in the sun I had a brilliant idea.
"James," I said, "we'll cut the croquet lawn this afternoon."
"You can't play croquet today, it's not warm enough."
"I don't want you to argue, but to obey. At the same time I should like to point out that I never said I was going to play croquet. I said that we, meaning you, would cut the lawn."
"What's the good of that?"
"Why, to show you the wonderful day, of course. Where is your gratitude, man? Don't you want to do something to help? How can we let a day like this go past without some word of welcome? Out with the mower, and let us hail the passing of winter."
James looked at me in disgust.
"Gratitude!" he said indignantly to heaven. "And there's my eleven crocuses in the front all a-singing to each other like anything on three bob a week!"—A. A. Milne, in "The Holiday Round."

Three O'Clock

(Morning)
The jewel-blue electric flowers
Are cold upon their iron trees.
The stones keep all their daily speech
Buried, but can no more forget
Than would a water-vacant beach
The hour when it was wet. . . .
On high the candel of a clock
Portions the dark with solemn sound.
The burden of the bitten rock
Moans up from underground. . . .
The banners of the steam unfold
Upon the towers to meet the day;
The lights go out in red and gold,
But time goes out in gray.
—Ridgely Torrence, in "Hesperides."

„Was hast du im Hause?“

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes.

DE im zweiten Buch der Könige erzählte Begebenheit, die sich zwischen Elisa und dem Weibe zutrug, das so arm war, dass ihr Gläubiger ihr beiden Söhne nehmen und als leibehene Knechte behalten wollte, ist allen Bibelforschern bekannt; doch die hilfreichen Lehren der Begebenheit werden vielleicht nicht so allgemein daraus gezogen. Als Antwort auf den Hilferuf der Witwe sagte Elisa: „Was soll ich dir tun? Sage mir, was hast du im Hause?“ Die meisten Leute, die gebeten werden, die Armut zu lindern, beginnen sofort zu erwägen, was sie selbst haben, das sie dem Bedürftigen geben könnten; Elisa aber, der mit der Weisheit, die wahre geistige Einsicht erkennen lässt, ausgerüstet war, tat gerade das Gegenteil: er lenkte den Gedanken des Weibes auf das, was sie schon hatte. Es war allerdings anscheinend sehr unbedeutend, nur ein Ölkrug; doch als sie in unbedingtem Gehorsam gegen die Anweisungen des Propheten leere Gefässe borgte und begann, das Öl auszugießen, erlangte sie nicht nur genug, um alle ihre Schulden zu bezahlen, sondern auch genug, um sich und ihre Familie zu versorgen.

In manchen Ländern scheint sich heutzutage ein grosser Mangel geltend zu machen, der dem Glauben an die Verarmung als Folge des Weltkriegs und der dadurch verursachten sogenannten Flaute oder Lähmung des Geschäfts zugeschrieben wird. Dies scheint viele Geschäftsleute in eine Lage gebracht zu haben, die derjenigen der armen Witwe ähnlich ist. Viele tüchtige Männer sind gezwungen worden, wozu, dass ihre Mittel erschöpft seien, und sich zu fragen, wie lange das wenige, das sie haben, wohl ausreichen werde. Was für ein Segen wäre es, wenn den Geschäftsleuten gezeigt werden könnte, wie sie das wenige, das sie anscheinend haben, so vermehren könnten, dass es allen ihren Bedürfnissen überreichlich genügen würde, wie der eine Ölkrug jenem Weibe genügt! Eine kurze Betrachtung des Gegenstandes im Lichte der Christlichen Wissenschaft dürfte einen Weg aus Geschäfts- und anderen Schwierigkeiten heraus zeigen, der durch kein anderes Verfahren erlangt werden kann.

Seite 320 des christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuchs, „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift“ von Mary Baker Eddy, lesen wir: „Die einzige Auslegung der Heiligen Schrift, die von Wichtigkeit ist, ist die geistige; und auf Seite 575 desselben Buchs bezeichnet Mrs. Eddy in ihrer geistigen Auslegung des dreizehnten Kapitels Psalms „das Haus des Herrn“ als das Bewusstsein der Liebe; „und werde bleiben im Hause des Herrn [als das Bewusstsein der Liebe] immerdar.“ Unser Haus ist also unser Bewusstsein; und die Frage des Elisa: „Was hast du im Hause?“ kann metaphysisch ausgelegt werden: Was hast du in deinem Bewusstsein—was für Gedanken denkst du?

THE incident recorded in the second book of Kings concerning Elisa and the woman whose poverty was so extreme that her creditor was about to take her two sons to be bondmen is a familiar one to all Bible students; but perhaps its helpful lessons are not so generally drawn from the incident. In response to the widow's appeal for assistance Elisa said, "What shall I do for thee? Tell me, what hast thou in the house?" Most people when asked to relieve poverty, begin at once to consider what they themselves possess which they can give to the needy one; but Elisa, with the wisdom indicative of true spiritual discernment, did quite the opposite: he turned the thought of the woman to that which she already possessed. True, it seemed a very small possession, merely one pot to oil; but by unquestioning obedience to the instructions of the prophet, she borrowed empty vessels and began to pour out the oil, she obtained not merely enough to pay all her debts, but also sufficient to provide for herself and her family.

In some countries the claim of lack seems strong today, owing to the belief of impoverishment following the Great War, and the consequent so-called slump or depression in trade. These seem to have brought many business men to a position similar to that of the poor widow. Many clever men have been forced to admit they are at the end of their resources, and are wondering how long the little they possess will last. What a blessing it would be if business men could be shown how to multiply the little they seem to possess, so that it might abundantly suffice to meet their every need, as did the one pot of oil for this woman. A brief consideration of the subject in the light of Christian Science may show a way out of business and other difficulties which cannot be obtained by any other method.

On page 320 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, we read, "The one important interpretation of Scripture is the spiritual"; and on page 578 of the same book Mrs. Eddy, in her spiritual interpretation of the twenty-third psalm, defines "the house of the Lord" as the consciousness of Love: "I will dwell in the house (the consciousness) of Love for ever." Our house, then, is our consciousness; and the question of Elisa, "What hast thou in the house?" may be metaphysically interpreted, What hast thou in thy consciousness—what thoughts are you thinking?

What is in our consciousness is far more important than what is the extent of the material wealth we possess, in truly solving problems of lack, not merely in one instance, but in every instance as it may arise. "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and all these things shall be added unto you," said Christ Jesus; and Christian Science teaches that a correct understanding of God and what constitutes His kingdom is necessary in order to learn how to think rightly and to realize the mental nature of the so-called physical universe and its problems.

Limitation in one form or another is the inevitable accompaniment of belief in the reality of matter, and so long as one believes he is dependent on matter for existence, he will always be afraid of shortage; whereas, the one who has caught a glimpse of the spiritual nature of true existence, who has been taught by Christian Science to look to God, Spirit, for supply, can say with the Psalmist, "The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want." The average business man believes that however cleverly and carefully he may lay his plans, however wisely he may provide for every likely contingency, his business may still turn out a failure because of the operation of material or economic laws over which he has not the slightest control. Moral qualities are a secondary consideration, except in rare cases; honesty, justice, truthfulness, unselfishness, love, are not usually considered to be the first and most essential business assets. Yet these are the very qualities of thought which constitute that "kingdom of God" which Jesus said we must seek "first." If we would have all other things added unto us, The Christian Scientist learns to look for and utilize the ever operative law of Spirit, which, when rightly understood and applied, sets aside, adjusts, or destroys every so-called economic or material law. He therefore endeavors to make all his business transactions measure up to his highest concept of good, and in so doing blesses not merely himself, but all with whom he comes into business relationship. In this way is Christian Science leaving the lump in business as in every other walk of life; and all the world is benefiting by this purifying process.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.)

One Tradition
The Light of Life shone round him;
The wandering lights, that all-misleading run,
Went out like candles paling in the sun.
—Whittier.

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Only that loneliness is now accentuated
And, as the dusk unveils the heaven's deep cave,
This small world's loneliness fills me with awe again.
And all man's energies seem very brave.
And this mean edifice, which some dull architect
Built for an ignorant earth-turning hind,
Takes on the quality of that magnificent
Unshakable dauntlessness of human kind.
—J. C. Squire, in "Poems."

Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

St. Paul and Minneapolis Artists' Annual Exhibition

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 10

Special Correspondence

THE opening of the eleventh annual exhibition of work by artists of the twin cities at the Minneapolis Institute of Art brings together a varied and important group of painters, several of whom have achieved a national place in art. The exhibit this year shows the highest standard that has been attained in this series of local shows. Less than one-fourth the paintings submitted to the jury of selection were accepted and hung, although the percentage of acceptances was a little higher in the other classes, water color, prints, drawings and sculpture.

The good work of the jury shows clearly in the galleries, where not only is the standard high, but broad—a cubistically formed view of the International Exposition at Paris, painted by Roland Rustad, a traveling student of the Minneapolis School of Art, being contrasted with a still life of seven garden flowers in a pitcher, painted by Gertrude J. Barnes. Other contrasts present themselves, too numerous to mention in detail, as that between Walter Ginter's gayly colored farm and Olive Boe's decorative panels, gentle in humor and quiet in tone.

George Beyer has caught something of Saurat's style and applied it to a tennis court scene, which he calls "Study in Light and Composition." Alice Hugi does flowers with minuteness and sincerity. Erle Loran Johnson is trying to do something "French" in style and achieves something quite free and promising. William Elmer Johnson translates "The Old Dam," "River Flats" and "The Mills" into a pleasant series of small canvases, warm in color without being very bright in tone. Otto Moilan, also a student at the Minneapolis School of Art, has a facility which should enable him to go far, when he once has worked through that "French" stage which seems habitual with all sincere students of the present day. Ethel Mueller's "Fire of Flowers" puts a flame-like touch of unadorned vermilion into one of the galleries.

Prize Winners
But the outstanding canvases in the exhibition are those of the first prize winner, Cameron Booth, instructor at the Minneapolis School of Art. His work has been shown in the Pittsburgh International, at Detroit and Chicago and Philadelphia; and he has studied in almost as many as varied places. His work possesses the true stamp of sincerity—the character of the locality in which he now lives and works. His subjects are chosen from the most west, as his titles indicate. Even his portrait of Charles S. Wells, a fellow instructor at the Minneapolis Art School, contains a rugged touch for all its sensitive delicacy of character.

The first prize was awarded this artist on the group of three paintings he submitted, "Chippewa Mourners," "Pagan Grief" and "The Portrait of Charles S. Wells." In "Pagan Grief" Cameron Booth has begun a new advance in his art, searching for deeper and more subtle tone harmonies and a greater reserve in composition. His former successes seem rather flat and bold in outline, compared to this new stride. It is a mark of honest effort, that his work does show an important change and a better variety.

Among the water colorists Caleb Winhold of St. Paul stands out head and shoulders above local influences. His technique is sophisticated to a degree and his taste is unquestioned. "Building the Bridge" allows him to dash finely through a composition of great looms and girders, arched in a masterpiece of activity. Even his more peaceful water colors, such as "The House with the Green Shutters," has an internal energy that causes the bright green shutters to move before one's eyes. "Mountain Homes" is perhaps the closest in tone of the three pictures, which are for the artist a prize in water color. His color is generally bright and clear, his hand sure and his control over the tricky water medium a delight.

Water Colors
Joan Duncan, Bert Allen, a self-taught realist, Frederick W. Beck, Max Cohn—an imaginative painter—Leo Henkora, Elsa Jenne, Marion Matchitt, Mero Lee—accomplished in a formal way—Glen Ranney, Herman Wenker, and Elmer Young add several interesting things to the water-color group. They are essentially the ones who also make the drawing group interesting out of all proportion to its small size, while 17 drawings were accepted and the same number of prints.

S. Chatwood Burton continues to outdistance all his rival print makers in this vicinity. His easy, thoughtful style, his choice of subjects from Spain and above all his knowledge of lessons in draftsmanship, prevent him from becoming a truly representative northwestern artist. Like the winner of the first award for water colors, S. Chatwood Burton is rather a visitor to the Twin Cities than an artist brought up in this northwestern and peculiar country.

The fact remains that the group of paintings contains most of the indigenous work and canvases which can bear comparison with much being produced in Chicago, Boston and New York. These local painters follow

low the working-out of their own talents, without, however, shutting themselves away from even distant sources of influence, when stimulated to learn from a certain direction. This accounts for the odd mixture of local strength and French mannerisms which the visitor may observe on the walls of the Institute of Arts. Some have traveled abroad, yet not lost the character with which



Courtesy the Minneapolis Institute of Arts

In Vienna Theaters

Vienna, Sept. 21
Special Correspondence
ALL the Viennese theaters have not opened their doors this winter. At least four of the smaller theaters of the Austrian capital are still closed, and likely to remain so. The reason for this curious state of affairs for Vienna before the war was the premier theatrical city in Europe—is not far to seek. These small theaters came into being in various ways; their fortunes were fixed rather high, but this was a failure. The final result was bankruptcy, as economic conditions in this city had changed. The public for that class of dramatic fare had dwindled. The real Viennese playgoer wants his German classics. There is every evidence that this winter will see a cleansing of the Viennese stage from any final traces of post-war taste, not by a censor, but by the public will.

Thus we are left in a position in

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"Edgar Allan Poe"

New York, Oct. 10

Special from Monitor Bureau

LIBERTY THEATER, beginning

Oct. 5, 1925, James Kirkwood and Lila Lee in "Edgar Allan Poe," by Catherine Chisholm Cushing. Staged by Arthur Hurley. The cast:

Mrs. John AllanChristine Compton
Edgar Allan PoeJames Kirkwood
Lila LeeLila Lee
Catherine Chisholm CushingCatherine Chisholm Cushing
Arthur HurleyArthur Hurley
Frances OsgoodFrances Osgood
Viola LeachViola Leach
John P. KennedyJohn P. Kennedy
J. H. R. LathropJ. H. R. Lathrop
Dr. James H. MillerDr. James H. Miller
Mr. GwynneMr. Gwynne
Mr. BryantMr. Bryant
N. P. WillisN. P. Willis
PetePete
Benjo JoeBenjo Joe
NickNick
BlackieBlackie
MamieMamie
SadieSadie
BartenderBartender
Benjo JoeBenjo Joe
Jim CrowJim Crow

It may not be an exaggeration to say that there have been at least 100 plays written with Edgar Allan Poe as the central figure. Only a few have gotten as far as a stage production, of course, but endless manuscripts have been written, or at least started, on the subject. The story of Poe is one of the most touching in the history of native-born Americans, and at first glance the tragedy seems to lend itself to dramatization and appeals strongly to the imagination of playwrights, but it is doubtful if a good play on the subject can ever be written.

The theater demands conflict first, last and always, whether in comedy or tragedy. It may be conflict between individuals, conflicts of action, or conflicts of ideas, but it must be conflict that may be projected to the audience—seen by the audience—the Greek origin of the word "theater" meaning to see.

The real tragedy of Poe took place entirely within himself, within his own thoughts, and was not dependent for what he called "the dramatic values" upon the world about him. There was nothing dramatic in his surroundings; on the contrary, they were almost prosaic. He took no part in social or political upheaval, and his associations throughout his life were almost conventional—such as have surrounded thousands of men brought up in an atmosphere of refinement and culture who have strayed into the byways of life.

His quarrel with John Allan of Richmond, his foster-father; his expulsion from the University of Virginia; his unsatisfactory relationship to West Point; his short-lived association with many magazines; his unpopularity; his struggles for a livelihood; his love for his cousin, Virginia Clemm, even her pathetic passing did not in themselves constitute the dramatic material of a life. There was nothing dramatic in his life.

What is lacking in Vienna at present are experimental stages. The difficult economic period has made a sort of Broadwayizing of the theaters almost inevitable. Before the war the long run was unknown in the theaters here. But now a play is kept on as long as it will run, or as long as the player who draws the public can stay in the city.

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Chicago Art Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, Oct. 7

SIGNS of liveliness in the service

of art museums to the community are more than promises in the Chicago region. Director Robert B. Harshe unfolds news of activities under way and asks for a realization of a consciousness of educational service for which the Art Institute stands waiting.

Acceptance of a larger outlook has transformed the British Museum from a treasure house to an enterprising public servant teaching history. After an absence of some years we entered its doors to find conditions as bewildering as if we had suddenly come upon Trafalgar Square when the traffic confusion was off duty.

Young and old were rushing in different directions, just as cabs, bicycles and buses confuse the rights of pedestrians. Each trying to get to his destination at a given time, which in this instance, might have been the much-talked-of archaeological collections from the East unearthed by the united forces of the University of Pennsylvania and the British Museum, or the celebrated Rosetta Stone which every American seeks, or Magna Charta said to popular liberties. The stately British Museum hummed like a bee hive, showing that it agreed with the popular appeal. The emptiness of certain European and American picture galleries now reminds us of that lull in the atmosphere before changing weather.

Those who suddenly shattered the quietude of deserted places to face the storm of inquiring students following the trails to adventures in knowledge of the arts.

Director Harshe's plans include branch museums in the Chicago suburbs and country towns, and open doors noons and evenings at the Art Institute for the employed citizenry who have leisure only at luncheon hours and after business week-days, to see exhibitions and join gallery tours of cost.

The eagerness with which 1500 young persons of the Polytechnic Society have attended Art Institute lectures twice a month, at 7 in the evening the winters of many years.

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of art museums to the community are more than promises in the Chicago region. Director Robert B. Harshe unfolds news of activities under way and asks for a realization of a consciousness of educational service for which the Art Institute stands waiting.

Acceptance of a larger outlook has transformed the British Museum from a treasure house to an enterprising public servant teaching history. After an absence of some years we entered its doors to find conditions as bewildering as if we had suddenly come upon Trafalgar Square when the traffic confusion was off duty.

Young and old were rushing in different directions, just as cabs, bicycles and buses confuse the rights of pedestrians. Each trying to get to his destination at a given time, which in this instance, might have been the much-talked-of archaeological collections from the East unearthed by the united forces of the University of Pennsylvania and the British Museum, or the celebrated Rosetta Stone which every American seeks, or Magna Charta said to popular liberties. The stately British Museum hummed like a bee hive, showing that it agreed with the popular appeal. The emptiness of certain European and American picture galleries now reminds us of that lull in the atmosphere before changing weather.

Those who suddenly shattered the quietude of deserted places to face the storm of inquiring students following the trails to adventures in knowledge of the arts.

Director Harshe's plans include branch museums in the Chicago suburbs and country towns, and open doors noons and evenings at the Art Institute for the employed citizenry who have leisure only at luncheon hours and after business week-days, to see exhibitions and join gallery tours of cost.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK

JOLSON'S THEATRE, 59th & 7th Ave.

THE STUDENT PRINCE
with HOWARD MARSH and the Mervines
Chorus: 46th St. Theatre, W. of W. Ave. Eves. 8:15
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

IS ZAT SO?

Chorus: 46th St. Theatre, W. of W. Ave. Eves. 8:15
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

HIPPIDROME

Now Daily, Good
HOLID

110 South Dearborn Street, Chicago Tel. State 2286

CHICAGO STEEL

WANTED

OPERATIONS UP

Shipping Volumes Noted and Deliveries Fall Behind—Price Trend Higher

Capital Fire Ins. Co. Fld. & Co.
 Cent. Eastern Co.
 Central Mass. Lt. & Pwr. Fld.
 Commonwealth Gas & El. Fld. &
 Fluoroc. Corp. of N. E. Fld. &
 Fish & Co. Contr. & Co. Notes 1951
 Glaxo, Mfg. Co. & Co. Comm.
 Mass. Lye. Cos. 6% Pfd.
 Fender & Barry Fld. &
 New Eng. Elec. Inc. T. 50 19
 New Hampshire Fire Ins. Co.
 Rhoads Corp. H. 100
 Springfield & Marine Ins. Co.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14 (Special).—Increased buying of iron and steel has spurred producers to put on additional capacity, with the result that the merchant and one-line steel mills furnaces have been lighted and ingot operations stepped up from 20 to 80 per cent. Considering these conditions, bookings exceed shipments, and deliveries are falling behind.

Interested

A well-secured, seasoned businessman, largely in London, has been filtering to the United States: not being known and his excellence being unappreciated, can be bought

he strictly westward roads have
inquiry out for \$500 freight cars, require
\$5,000 tons of heavy steel. Bridge
requirements of the western road
by the Gary Northern are being
replaced. For the country as a whole
more than 200,000 tons of rails have
been placed, and 300,000 tons more are
involved in pending inquiry.
Structural steel lettings are even
greater than last spring. The Gary
division of the American Bridge Com-

price. May we tell you
about it?

ROY J. FOSTER CO., INC.
19 State St., Boston, Mass.

BLACKSTONE

will fabricate the 14,000 tons for the Carquinez Straits Bridge, San Francisco.

Prices of small billets have been very low and \$35, Chicago, base quotation is the minimum. Bands and plates have been advanced \$2 a ton. Steel sales for the last quarter are up made at \$1 a ton over the third quarter average level.

Enforcing bar warehouses are making bars, and October shipments

probably exceed any previous year. Fewer concessions have been made in wire and cables, but this market continues to be better from the tonnage than the standpoint. Cast iron pipe makers still are booking more than they can ship, an abnormal condition for the fall months.

Northern pipe iron sales continue to be brisk, with emphasis on speedy shipment. The melt of iron is growing steadily.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CO.
BELL SYSTEM
144th Dividend

The regular quarterly dividend of Two Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents (\$22.50 per share) will be paid on October 1, 1925, to stockholders of record as of September 15, 1925.

Stocks are low. The first record at the close of business September 19, 1925.

H. BLAIR-SMITH, Tr.

OLOF MATS

Maker of Men's Clothes

A choice range of distinctive fashions

TEXTILE SHARES IN LONDON BUOYANT

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Transactions in textiles monopolized business on stock exchange today. Textiles stocked on reports that Germany was ordering goods at Manchester for the Anglo-German agreement, that textile mills were placing big

for machinery. Brazilian tractors were also in large demand. Rubber shares were quiet except for a rally, which was in special industries and foreign rails were irregular. Stocks were quiet. Royal Dutch was 43 1/2. Rio Tinto were 43 7-16, and Anglo 44 1/2. The steel division was quiet, with a slight decline. The large gold mine was quiet from this center.

...rents were heavy in sympathy with the franc. There was a big demand for Brazilian and Chilean.

Woolworth Cuts Good Will To

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Charles H. Woolworth, chairman of the board of directors of the F. W. Woolworth Co., today announced that the company had reduced good will, and contracts from \$10,000,000 to a nominal amount of \$1, thereby

back island has today sold its
in the St. Louis Southwest-
Railroad to the Kansas City
ern Railway."

**SALES OF
SECURITIES TODAY**

World Colony Trust Co. 208, up 3

DIVIDENDS

Certo Inc. Posen declared the quarterly dividend of \$1 payable to stock of record Oct. 22.
Bankstock Corporation declared its quarterly dividend of \$1 payable to stock of record Oct. 19.
Gillette Safety Razor Co. declared a quarterly dividend of \$1 payable to the regular quarterly of 75 cents payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Oct. 26.
An extra dividend amount was paid preceding quarter.
New York & Honduras. Rosario

[illegible]

m. **Edison Electric**—100 shares of common stock, par value \$100.00, payable \$10.00 per share, to be paid in 10 equal quarterly installments of \$10.00 each, beginning on the date of the first meeting of the stockholders. The first installment shall be payable on the first day of January, 1911, and the remaining installments shall be payable on the first day of each month thereafter. The stockholders shall be entitled to receive dividends on the common stock, payable \$1.00 per share, on the first day of each month, beginning on the first day of January, 1911, and the remaining dividends shall be payable on the first day of each month thereafter. The stockholders shall be entitled to receive dividends on the common stock, payable \$1.00 per share, on the first day of each month, beginning on the first day of January, 1911, and the remaining dividends shall be payable on the first day of each month thereafter.

COKE PRICES SOARING
NEW YORK, Oct. 14—Keystone Coal & Coke has withdrawn from the market for the present. Coke prices are expected to rise, with one barrel selling \$5 a ton at ovens with high sulfur content.

producer asking \$5.50. The recent
 price was \$4 ton.

CRUDE OIL REDUCED

TSBURGH, Oct. 14 (P) — Four
 of crude oil, quoted on the mar-
 ket, were reduced from 10c to 13c a
 today.

WOOL MARKET PRICE TREND STEADILY UP

Manufacturers Replenish-
ing Stocks Regularly—
Foreign Prices Rising

There is a constantly strengthening tendency discernible in the wool market.

In some instances, possibly, prices have been advanced lately to the point where business has been halted, due to the fact that the manufacturers were not ready to pay the price demanded by the dealers.

The dealers, nevertheless, have shown no disposition to modify their position, for it is believed that the manufacturers have still considerable wants to be supplied in the matter of raw materials.

The narrow margin which some manufacturers have allowed themselves in the matter of supplies of the raw material is perhaps shown by the fact that some buying was forced this week because the steamer "East-ern Sea," on which some of the manu-facturers had shipped, was delayed in layed in transit at Panama. Although these manufacturers have made fairly large purchases of wool, they have been obliged to replenish stocks of wool regu-larly and still they call for prompt deliveries.

London Buying a Surprise

Not only has the improved demand for wool goods in this country helped the wool merchant materially in the marketing of his holdings, but the foreign markets have lent no little encouragement to the American wool merchant and wool grower.

London, unquestionably, has been the biggest source of encouragement for the American wool merchant. Buy-ing there upset all calculations, because the need for immediate stocks of wool on the Continent, and particu-larly in France, was so very great that in addition to buying heavily in the primary markets—South Africa, Australia and South America—France was also dominating the London sales, and prices for the most part opened agreed by the buyer in Coleman Street.

Contrary to most predictions, the market continued firm and even showed some slight rise—possibly 5 per cent on the average—during the week. The fact that the offering was an unusually large one. It was finally put to about 14,000 bales, of which about 85 per cent is understood to have been cleared, so that more wool was sold than had been disposed of in the three preceding weeks.

Colonial Wools Higher

In like manner, the Colonial wool markets are rising, owing to the ten-dency, chiefly, to the steady pur-chasing ability and buying disposi-tion of France, together with the need for wool to the extent of 100,000 bales of rest of continental Europe, America and Japan and to some small extent in England. This week, the English operators also have been forward in a more pronounced way in Australia.

Cables at hand from the opening in Australia this week report a rising tendency in both Melbourne and Syd-ney where there is a fairly good selec-tion being offered, including some new wools. Last week, however, the Syd-ney was buying for this country in Mel-bourne, on the basis, clean landed, of 55¢ per lb. for 64-66s good combing wools.

This week, the same importing house quotes these wools at 56 cents. Like-wise, purchases of good combing 64s were reported last week in Melbourne at 55 cents, clean in bond, Boston, while this week could not be dupli-cated, according to the same importer, for less than 59 cents.

Early offerings of the new wools from the River Plate markets are strong. Offerings from Montevideo have been made for a very representa-tive packing on the following basis: Skirting and reworking 54-56s, 48 cents; 56s at 45¢; 58s at 42¢; 60s at 38¢; 62s at 35¢; 64s at 32¢; 66s at 30¢; 68s at 28¢; 70s at 26¢; 72s at 24¢; 74s at 22¢; 76s at 20¢; 78s at 18¢; 80s at 16¢; 82s at 14¢; 84s at 12¢; 86s at 10¢; 88s at 8¢; 90s at 6¢; 92s at 4¢; 94s at 2¢; 96s at 1¢; 98s at 1¢; 100s at 1¢.

Buenos Aires Market

At Buenos Aires the French buyers lately have been taking some 500 bales daily. Comparatively little new wool has been offered from Buenos Aires, but a little of the best has been offered at 32¢ per lb. for 64s and 7s together, the offering comprising 75 per cent of the lower quality.

Advices from the Bradford and Continental markets all indicate a bet-ter tone prevailing across the pond. The Continental market is proceeding briskly, while the Bradford market is showing more improvement. In fact, upmakers report it possible to get a halfpenny more for the product than they could get a week ago and in some instance more has been obtained. Interest is commencing to be directed toward the market, and the Texan clips which will be offered in the pools within a short while.

The market is now more clear from the Texas markets at high prices, the best goat hair bringing in excess of 60 cents, while the best kid hair has commanded fully 70 cents.

The price for the wool this year is likely to be more than last year, owing to the fact that fine wools have declined so much and that there is a considerable weight of short cape wools in the market. The wool is in competition with the short fall Texan wools.

Flax Kind in Demand

The tendency in buying in the last few days has been more pronounced for the finer qualities. The delay in the arrival of the Eastern Sea, which has been held up at the Panama canal, with wool from Australia has forced some manufacturers into the market for merino, and the price of good combing is reported at close to \$1.45 and of 64-70s at \$1.10, possibly a bit more.

Fine territory wools, both graded and in the original bales, has been sold at fully last week's prices. Half-blood wools, both in the original bales and according to sample, are selling at 52¢ per lb. for 64s and 7s together.

French combing fine and medium wools are very firm at \$1.25 clean basis. In the market, the 64s and 7s are sold at \$1.10, the 66s and 68s at \$1.05, the 70s and 72s at \$1.00, the 74s and 76s at \$0.95, the 78s and 80s at \$0.90, the 82s and 84s at \$0.85, the 86s and 88s at \$0.80, the 90s and 92s at \$0.75, the 94s and 96s at \$0.70, the 98s and 100s at \$0.65.

Sales of Montevideo is reported at 45¢ per lb. for 64s and 7s together, 48¢ for 56s, 45¢ for 58s, 42¢ for 60s, 38¢ for 62s, 35¢ for 64s, 32¢ for 66s, 30¢ for 68s, 28¢ for 70s, 26¢ for 72s, 24¢ for 74s, 22¢ for 76s, 20¢ for 78s, 18¢ for 80s, 16¢ for 82s, 14¢ for 84s, 12¢ for 86s, 10¢ for 88s, 8¢ for 90s, 6¢ for 92s, 4¢ for 94s, 2¢ for 96s, 1¢ for 98s, 1¢ for 100s.

NATIONAL DEPARTMENT STORES

National Department Stores for the six months ended July 31, 1925, reports a net profit of \$1,025,000 after taxes and charges, equal after 7 per cent divi-dend requirements on first and second preferred to \$1 a share on 30,000,000 common shares, compared with \$1,400,000 or \$1.57 a share on the common in the like period of the previous year. Net sales for six months were \$38,254,247, compared with \$32,697,665 in the like period of 1924.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

High	Low	High	Low
Alam. Rub. 1st 100	102 1/2	Phil. C. 1st 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 1st 100	102 1/2	Phil. C. 2nd 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 2nd 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 1st 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 3rd 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 2nd 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 4th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 3rd 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 5th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 4th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 6th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 5th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 7th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 6th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 8th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 7th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 9th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 8th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 10th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 9th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 11th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 10th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 12th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 11th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 13th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 12th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 14th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 13th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 15th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 14th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 16th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 15th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 17th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 16th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 18th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 17th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 19th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 18th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 20th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 19th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 21st 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 20th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 22nd 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 21st 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 23rd 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 22nd 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 24th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 23rd 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 25th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 24th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 26th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 25th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 27th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 26th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 28th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 27th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 29th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 28th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 30th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 29th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 31st 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 30th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 32nd 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 31st 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 33rd 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 32nd 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 34th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 33rd 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 35th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 34th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 36th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 35th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 37th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 36th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 38th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 37th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 39th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 38th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 40th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 39th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 41st 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 40th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 42nd 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 41st 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 43rd 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 42nd 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 44th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 43rd 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 45th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 44th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 46th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 45th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 47th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 46th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 48th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 47th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 49th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 48th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 50th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 49th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 51st 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 50th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 52nd 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 51st 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 53rd 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 52nd 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 54th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 53rd 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 55th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 54th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 56th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 55th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 57th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 56th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 58th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 57th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 59th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 58th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 60th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 59th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 61st 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 60th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 62nd 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 61st 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 63rd 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 62nd 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 64th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 63rd 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 65th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 64th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 66th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 65th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 67th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 66th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 68th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 67th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 69th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 68th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 70th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 69th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 71st 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 70th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 72nd 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 71st 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 73rd 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 72nd 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 74th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 73rd 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 75th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 74th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 76th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 75th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 77th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 76th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 78th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 77th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 79th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 78th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 80th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 79th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 81st 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 80th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 82nd 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 81st 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 83rd 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 82nd 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 84th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 83rd 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 85th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 84th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 86th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 85th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 87th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 86th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 88th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 87th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 89th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 88th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 90th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 89th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 91st 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 90th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 92nd 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 91st 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 93rd 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 92nd 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 94th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 93rd 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 95th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 94th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 96th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 95th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 97th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 96th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 98th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 97th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 99th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 98th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 100th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 99th 100	102 1/2

High	Low	High	Low
Am. Ag. Chem. 101st 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 100th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 102nd 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 101st 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 103rd 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 102nd 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 104th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 103rd 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 105th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 104th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 106th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 105th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 107th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 106th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 108th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 107th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 109th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 108th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 110th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 109th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 111th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 110th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 112th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 111th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 113th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 112th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 114th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 113th 100	102 1/2
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Am. Ag. Chem. 118th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 117th 100	102 1/2
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Am. Ag. Chem. 120th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 119th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 121st 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 120th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 122nd 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 121st 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 123rd 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 122nd 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 124th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 123rd 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 125th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 124th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 126th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 125th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 127th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 126th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 128th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 127th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 129th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 128th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 130th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 129th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 131st 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 130th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 132nd 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 131st 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 133rd 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 132nd 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 134th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 133rd 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 135th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 134th 100	102 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. 136th 100	102 1/2	Pitts. C. 135th 100	10

